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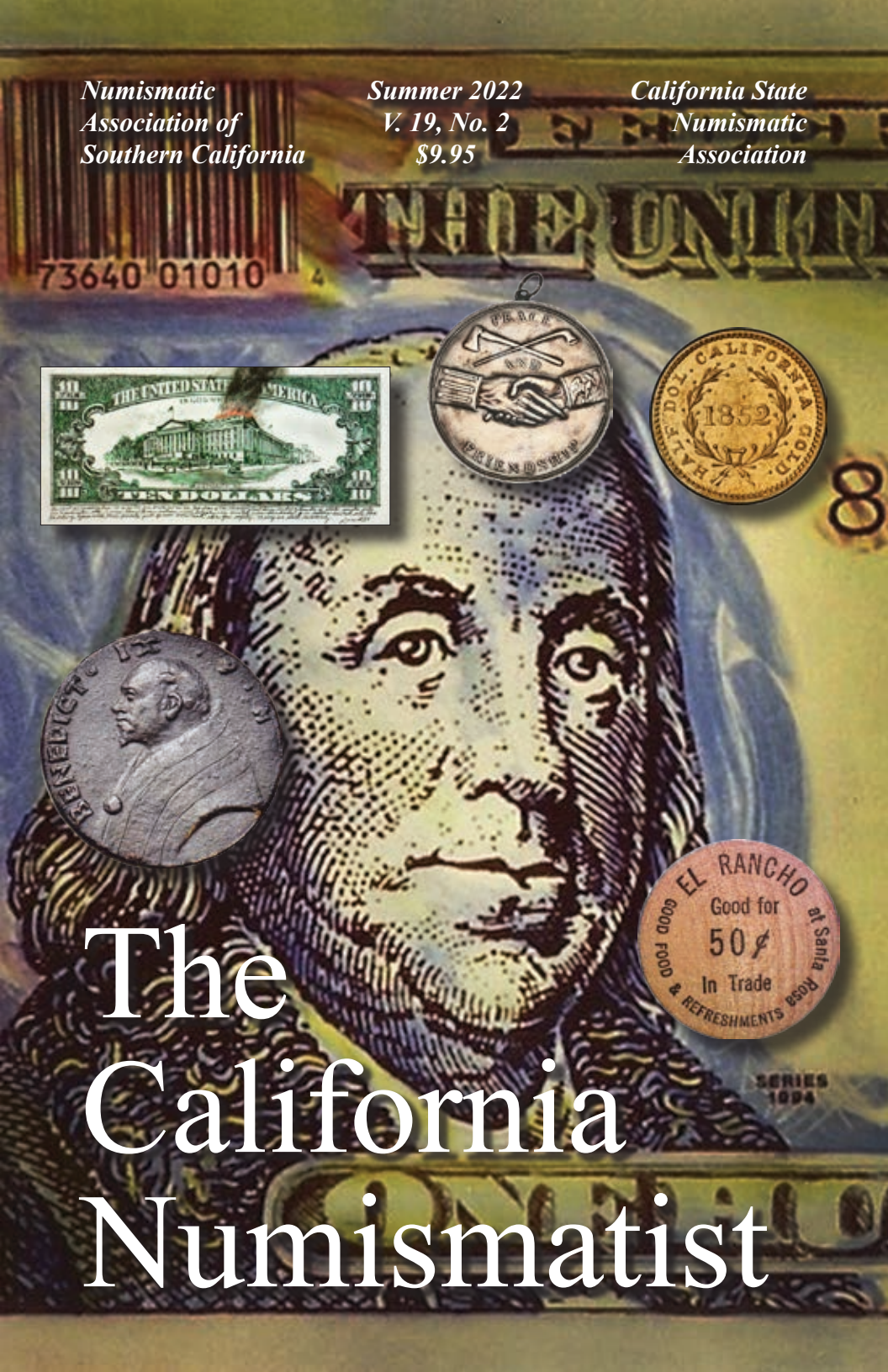

The California Numismatist

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Official Publication of the
California State Numismatic Association
and the
Numismatic Association of Southern California
Summer 2022, Volume 19, Number 2

About the Cover

The familiar visage of Ben Franklin peers through a veil of images taken from some of the articles within this issue. The specific Franklin image is from artist Robert Dowd, and though born in Michigan he was a transplant to California where he made his mark on the pop art scene starting in the 1960s. See Richard Melamed's article on Dowd further on in this issue, and see if you can match the other cover images to the articles from which they were pulled. Happy reading!

Visit Us on the Web

The California Numismatist has a website at www.CalNumismatist.com. Also, both CSNA and NASC maintain their own websites at:

www.Calcoin.org
www.NASC.net as well as
www.goldenstatecoinshow.com

And both associations have Facebook pages at:

www.facebook.com/CSNA1947
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Presidents' Messages

NASC...

After a little over two years, I'm happy to report that most of our California coin clubs are back to holding in-person meetings. That said, not all is exactly back to business as usual as some have seemed to weather the storm better than others.

I reached out to several of our member clubs and most have reported that attendance is down in comparison to pre-pandemic attendance. Although clubs have always lost members from time to time, clubs have had a much harder time attracting new members over the last couple of years. It seems obvious that if you are not able to hold regular meetings, it's much more difficult to convince a new member to join. Others have reported attendance down with the dramatic increase in the cost of attending club meetings over the last couple of years, particularly for the many who travel great distances to visit their favorite club. Others have reported various pandemic-related restrictions at meeting facilities or lingering hesitancy by some to come back to in-person meetings as a continuing issue.

The great news is that you can help your local coin club. Attending is a great first step, but you can certainly do more. Invite a friend or family member to join you the next time you attend. Or maybe reach out to another existing member and save a few bucks by carpooling.

Of course, you could offer to become a club officer or help out one or more of the existing officers. Maybe even consider becoming a board member if there are any vacancies. But even volunteering to help with meeting set up, clean up, or helping with the refreshments for the meeting would be a welcome contribution. If you're not sure what is needed most, just ask your club president where you can help. Bottom line, we all need to step up to make sure our local clubs survive for the next generation and beyond. Get involved!

Thanks again everyone for all of your support of NASC and TCN. I hope to see many of you soon at an upcoming coin show or coin club meeting!

Michael J. Kittle
NASC President

Our CSNA president with his B-day cake.

CSNA...

Welcome to this TCN, another award-winning issue! Enjoy!

Opening my message is the sad news that Past President Ruth M. Phillips, at age 94, has passed away. For many years, she lived alone in Fresno, was an avid member and booster of the Fresno Numismatic Society, and famous for her homemade apple pies donated to the society's annual charity auction. Ruth served as CSNA President and other positions. During her president's term and throughout her years with our association, she was an intense advocate, seeking CSNA to have a real presence in our Golden State. RIP, Ruth.

Phil Iversen and Vice President Jose M. Gallego are coordinating a coin show and convention for calendar year 2023, as our association has directed them to investigate possible dates and venues during 2023. Specifics would be announced in future TCNs.

Jim Phillips, "Jim Jumper", is preparing a Southern California Symposium for July. As this issue goes to press, nothing has been confirmed.

Elsewhere in this issue, there should be some information about the Joint Forum with the Northern California Numismatic Association on November 5 this year, returning to Vallejo.

Our hobby continues being wrecked by the "four evil equestrians of recent years": the continued pandemic, inflation, rising gasoline prices, and the reluctance of many to venture much beyond their homes. Comments and insights would be welcomed by and from our members.

Closing, Past President David W. Lange has been bestowed the honorary title of president emeritus, certainly a respected honor.

Ending, here is something from the great and beloved Bettie White: "If one has no sense of humor, one is in trouble."

Work hard, play fair, and give back!

Michael S. Turrini
CSNA President

Editor's Page

Starting off, let me first direct your attention please to the page immediately to the right. Though I slid this out an issue (I usually get this done by the first issue of the year), this year's one-issue delay should only serve to have whetted your appetite to discover just who the literary award winners were for the 2021 publication year. My admiration and heartfelt gratitude goes (as should yours) to all of the authors who submitted material for our issues last year. I'm thankful for every submission, whether it wins an award or not. All of them make TCN a richer resource for our lucky readers.

Happily and perhaps coincidentally, this issue has a prime crop of great articles as well. (I can already tell that the judging for the 2022 publication year will be one requiring Solomon or some other wizened sage.) Take a glance at the table of contents and pick your path through the treasure trove, or perhaps on a more bohemian note simply flip through the pages and take in turn whatever catches your fancy at the moment. Either way I'm confident you'll find something you enjoy, and that will entertain you.

Are we done enough with Covid to start looking forward to robust returns to NASC and CSNA events? I understand that there will be an August gathering as well as November and December (or maybe January?). Assuming we can dodge the monkeypox (name apparently to be revised shortly), we can hopefully all surge out to these events in a show of support to the dealers who've been struggling with the anemic attendance at the various shows, as well as support directly to the associations themselves.

Well, pandemic or pox regardless, I'll certainly be making plans for any events within a 100-mile radius of my home, and hopefully will be able to say "hello" to those of our readers who are adventurous enough to do the same...

Greg Burns
Editor

TCN Literary Awards

We're proud to announce the awards for the 2021 publication year. Each category has 1st through 3rd places possible, with the exception of the Brainard award which is for best article overall. Note that there were again no entries from young numismatist writers. Regardless of any awards won, TCN and the editor gratefully thank *all* of the authors who submitted materials for publication. It's hard work and very much appreciated.

Karl Brainard Literary Award for Best Article
The Bread Making Machine Gold Medal, *Harry Waterson*

George Bennett Literary Award for Articles on Ancient Numismatics
1st: Champagne Henry, King of Jerusalem, *Ross Irvin*

Charles Kappan Literary Award for Articles on Exonumia
1st: The Potter: Southern California's Million Dollar Hotel, *William D. Hyder*
2nd: London Dealers in Curiosities of the 18th Century, *John Duff*
3rd: Ulysses S. Grant Image on Coins, Medals, Currency, and Cigar Box Labels, *Rick Melamed*

Bryan Burke Literary Award for Articles on Foreign Coins
1st: Prince Philip: His Life, His Numismatic Ties, *Jim Wells*
2nd: The Act of 1857 Axed Collector Favories, *Jim Wells*
3rd: From Dollar-Sized Silver, to Extinction—the Italian Five-Lire, *Mark Benvenuto*

Virginia Hall Literary Award for Articles on Medals
1st: The Bread Making Machine Gold Medal, *Harry Waterson*
2nd: Ulysses S. Grant Image on Coins, Medals, Currency, and Cigar Box Labels, *Rick Melamed*
3rd: Lauding Lafayette—The Medals of the Marquis de Lafayette and His Visit to the United States 1824-1825, *Ross Irvin*

Charles G. Colver Literary Award for Articles on Paper Instruments
1st: Small Sized US $5 Federal Reserve Notes (parts 1 and 2), *Rick Melamed*
2nd: JIM Notes: Souvenirs of a Lost Empire, *Jim Wells*
3rd: Alexander Hamilton: His Life's Facts and Paradoxes, *Jim Wells*

Roy Hill Literary Award for Articles on United States Coins
1st: Ulysses S. Grant Image on Coins, Medals, Currency, and Cigar Box Labels, *Rick Melamed*
2nd: Reviewing Old Coins That Have Been Stored Away for Years, *Bill Febuary*

Corresponding Secretaries' Reports

NASC—
by Walt Ostromecki

Not much has occurred since the February Report. We have picked up one new youth. Current membership stands at 307 plus three current members with no forwarding address information.

President Kittle is still looking into our hosting the August 2022 Golden State Coin Show slated for August 26-28 and will inform the board as soon as details are finalized. Worth noting: Roy Iwata was feted by the Greater Orange County Coin Club on April 13th. Roy you are really someone special to and in the numismatic hobby.

With 47 new ANA Memberships the Glendale Coin Club was honored as the top recruiter through the special $5 new member rate sponsored by the ANA Club Rep Program and National Coin Week. GCC was awarded a couple of nice silver coin and proof prizes for their outstanding effort.

Both the GCC and the NASC have garnered new members as well as a result of the GCC's outstanding online meeting education programs over nearly two years. They plan to continue the online programs now that they are meeting in person.

Jim Phillips has worked out the details with the Long Beach Expo to host a Southern California Education Symposium during the upcoming June-July coin expo. Great job Jim!

The Sacramento Valley Coin Club sponsored the Great Sacramento Area Coin Hunt just prior to their annual May show. Old coins and currency were left in various public places from Sacramento, Elk Grove to Rocklin, and from Davis to Placerville. The numismatic items were in 2x2 folders with information about the item and an invite to their upcoming May 6-7 coin show. The event was a very nice success as it added many new visitors, buyers, and potential new members to the club. Congratulations go to President Patrick Carpenter for putting together and coordinating this novel idea to generate great coin show attendance and hopefully many new members for the club!

CSNA—
by George Magaan

Membership has slowed down for the moment, only one renewal and one new member. Sorry, I forgot, third and final notice sent to late members: 18 notices.

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CSNA Membership on 1 June 2022

Regular	183
Life	107
Junior	1
Associate	2
Member Clubs	15
Member Club Life	12
Business Members	15
Total	335

NASC Membership on 1 June 2022

Total	310 (2Q2022)

Dear Members—Please Note!

If you've moved, please advise us at the relevant address below:

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ostromecki@money.org

Eureka!
California's Small-Denomination Gold

by Jim Wells

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 spurred the great Gold Rush into the western United States. Thousands of adventurers rushed to make their fortunes in the gold fields. Miners often shouted "Eureka" (I have found it!) upon hitting pay dirt. The shape and content of the United States were forever changed. The Gold Rush brought with it many privately-issued gold coins.

The Gold Rush caused Coin Shortages?

The huge influx of gold miners and other opportunists to the Gold Rush areas certainly strained many aspects of California life—including lodging, food, basic supplies, and prices. Prices spiked immediately, and gold dust and foreign coins dominated the money supply.

The San Francisco *Picayune* wrote

The gold dust and nuggets found by California miners were quickly turned into quarter dollars, half dollars and dollar coins.

An 1849 street in San Francisco includes two ships grounded between buildings. The Apollo *sailing ship (at left) was used as a storehouse, the* Niantic *ship (now the Niantic Hotel) was built in Connecticut in 1832 and used for whaling. It had brought passengers from Panama to San Francisco in 1849 and was abandoned there after all of the passengers and most of the officers and crew left ship and headed to gold country to seek their fortune.*

in October 1851 that "The scarcity of gold and silver coin, not only in our city, but throughout the state, had become a growing evil, not only embarrassing heavily-monied men, but all classes, and confuses businesses of every kind.

Others reported that "Specimens of nearly all the coinage of the civilized world were in constant circulation. A Spanish bit was the lowest denomination of money and would buy very little." By the fall of 1851, San Franciscans were making do with an assortment of foreign silver coins worth as little as 72% of "face value." A US Mint was approved for San Francisco, but it did not issue gold coinage until 1854. Private coiners such as Norris, Gregg, & Norris, Moffat & Co., J. H. Bowie, Massachusetts and California Co., J. H. Bowie, and others were quickly established and fully occupied with converting gold dust and nuggets into large-denomination coins: $5, $10, $20, and $50 gold pieces.

In September 1850, the US Congress authorized the Treasury to establish an assaying business in California to affix the stamp of the US to gold bars and ingots, to assay gold, and assign value to it. A US Assay office was established in San Francisco and octagonal $50 gold "slugs"

were struck for several years in several designs. These were well-used by the newly wealthy miners, frequently in the saloons and gambling houses that sprang up in proliferation. But small-denomination coinage needed for everyday purchases and expenses were few and far between.

One area of commerce boomed. In March 1852, one arrival reported: "There is a disproportionate number of jewelers and goldsmiths in San Francisco, yet all have a flourishing business, especially in gold watches and silver speaking-trumpets." The successful miners spent lavishly on jewelry and paid with gold dust. And shortly, those enterprising jewelers turned their gold dust into small-denomination coins.

The Periods of Small Denomination Gold Coins

A leading reference now is the comprehensive guidebook *California Pioneer Fractional Gold*, by Walter Breen and Ronald Gillio. The 2003 second edition was led by Robert Leonard, and has the latest gold specimens, although new examples are often uncovered. This work documents over 500 specimens and provides valuable insights and chronology of the various issues. Each specimen is given a Breen-Gillio number from BG-101 to BG-1328.

Numismatic scholars have divided production of small-denomination gold into three periods. Period One lasted from 1852, just after the Gold Rush began, until 1857. Three denominations of coins were produced by ten makers: 25 cents, 50 cents, and one dollar (the dollar contradicts the original monitor for these coins: "California Fractional Gold," as the dollar is certainly not fractional.)

Each denomination was produced in octagonal and round shapes. San Francisco's US Mint produced round gold dollars starting in 1854, and silver quarters and half dollars in 1855, which helped relieve the coin shortages. Private coins were entirely driven out of circulation in 1856.

Period One Coins

Of the 100+ Period One coins illustrated in the Breen-Gillio catalog, one obverse shows a "Defiant Eagle," one shows the Arms of California, and the other obverses show various ver-

The first octagonal quarters included this design (BG-101) dated 1853 and "on earlier undated quarters" by jeweler Nathan Joseph (pictured) and his brothers on San Francisco's Montgomery Street.

The only round quarter without a Liberty head was this "Defiant Eagle" design (BG-220) by Morris Jordan. He copied the "eagle on torse" (twisted roll of fabric) from his jewelry ad in a San Francisco Business Directory. One leading collector calls this design "the king of fractional gold."

sions of a crowned Liberty facing left, somewhat akin to the US gold dollar obverse. No Indian heads appear, as are common in Periods Two. On the reverses are 6 adaptations of the eagle that appeared on $50 slugs, 8 versions of an eagle with rays perched on one arrow (sometimes called a peacock,) and the rest have versions of the denomination and/or date within a circle of beads. or within a circled wreath.

Octagonal Quarters

During Period One, three private mints produced 11 octagonal quarter designs starting in 1852: Joseph Brothers, Frontier, Deviercy & Co., and Antoine Louis Nouizillet. Most minters were British or French artisans newly arrived in San Francisco, who opened jewelry and engraving shops on San Francisco's Montgomery or Kearny Streets, relocating and reorganizing with new partners frequently.

Round Quarters

Round gold quarters were produced in Period One by five private mints: Joseph Brothers, Frontier, Deviercy & Co., Gaime, Guillemot & Co., M. Jordan, and Antoine and Louis Nouizillet.

Each variety had different dimensions: weights of 0.26 to 0.36 grams, and diameters of 9.6 to 10.3 mm (smaller than 19 mm US small cents, even the 14 mm US silver three cents.)

Octagonal Half Dollars

Only two private mints produced Period One octagonal half dollars, using 13 die pairs. They were Frontier,

36 of the 37 round quarter designs featured a liberty head surrounded by 4 to 13 stars on the obverse, and "¼ dollar" or "25 cents" and sometimes a date, within a wreath on the reverse. This BG-212 was minted by Frontier, Deviercy; their initials obscure two stars, the surfaces are covered with ragged stars and reeding, clash marks, and adjustment marks.

Frontier, Deviercy's octagonal "fifty cents" with a large Liberty head (BG-301, at top) featured a reverse eagle with shield and scroll, copying that on the widely-used $50 "slugs" of the US Government (at right.) Their popular "small eagle with rays and arrow" or "peacock" design (BG-302,at bottom) has been found in lower grades from its use in small change in the Gold Rush.

Deviercy & Co. and Antoine Nouizillet.

Six octagonal halves show Liberty heads (similar, but not identical) on the obverse, and ½ DOLLAR within a circle of beads of the reverse, surrounded by CALFORNIA GOLD. Four designs have HALF DOL. CALIFORNIA GOLD around the reverse, with a date at center inside a wreath. Two other designs (both pictured) sported an eagle on the reverse.

Round Half Dollars

In Period One, 38 round half dollar designs were produced by six known minters and two unknown makers: Joseph Brothers, Frontier, Diviercy & Co., "D.N." (Deriberpie & Nouizillet) (by Joseph Bros.?), Gaime, Guillemot & Co., M. Deriberpie, Antoine Louis Nouizillet, and "Unknown Makers A and B".

This Joseph Bros. half dollar (BG-401, left) some considered the first fractional gold made, mentioned in the New Orleans Daily Picayune, June 29, 1852. Gaime, Guillemot struck four versions of the eagle reverse half dollar (BG-411 at right) similar to the BG-302 octagonal half at top of this page.

The State Arms design appears on this unique 1853 round half dollar (BG-435), showing the Arms of California with the goddess Minerva, draped and cloaked, holding spear and shield, with a bear at her feet and mountains behind. The obverse resembles the State Seal approved in 1859 (shown) and the current Seal (at right) with the State Motto "EUREKA" (I have found it!) at the top. Because of its quality design, some experts believe this coin was made long after 1853.

Octagonal Dollars

Six makers struck 35 octagonal dollars, using two basic designs in Period One. Makers were Frontier, Deviercy & Co., G. L. (George Ladd?) by Frontier, Deviercy, M. Deriberpie, Antoine Louis Nouizillet, Nouizillet & Routhier, and "Unknown Maker B" (Auguste Dubois?). Most weigh between 0.92 and 1.29 grams, (gold purity unmeasured) or 55% to 77% of the Federal dollar's 1.672 grams at 0.900 gold content.

All 35 octagonal dollars sported a Liberty head obverse, surrounded by 0. 8, 10, or 13 stars.

Round Dollars

Seven Period One designs of round dollars were struck by three makers: Frontier, Deviercy, Gaime, Guillemot, "GL" (George Ladd?) by Frontier, Deviercy. These specimens weigh between 0.91 and 1.29 grams, representing 54% to 77% of the federal gold dollar's 1.67 grams, disregarding the federal's 0.900 gold purity.

Were These Counterfeits?

Counterfeiting is defined as imitating or feigning items of value, especially with intent to deceive, or to make a fraudulent replica. US gold dollars were minted by four US Mints starting in 1949, but not at the San

A Frontier, Deviercy octagonal dollar (BG-504, left) shows the eagle design on the reverse like the $50 slug. Slight variations of this design are used on four other octagonal dollars. At right is one of the 30 octagonal dollars with similar versions of a liberty head obverse and CALIFORNIA GOLD encircling a beaded circle or wreath with 1 DOLLAR and the date in the center. (BG-532.)

Six round dollars used a Liberty head on the obverse, and the 1 DOLLAR and date reverse inside a wreath surrounded by CALIFORNIA GOLD, as on the George Ladd BG-605 coin at left. All were rough approximations of the US gold dollar, shown at right. The other design (BG-604, at center, used a similar Liberty Head, and the eagle reverse as on some other denominations.

Francisco Mint until 1854.No US federal gold quarters or halves exist.

Symbolic of the confusion and lawlessness of the times, a round half dollar (BG-436) and octagonal dollar (BG-534) both dated 1854 are somewhat amateurish efforts attributed to an "Unknown Maker B." Perhaps they are by Auguste Dubois, alias "Augustine Dubois," "Augustin Dubois" and "A. Duboce" in newspapers.

Mr. Dubois, who had a partner named John Waschwald or Oswald, operated out of a house with all the windows blacked out except one. The pair was accused of counterfeiting, and the San Francisco police found a secret room in the cellar that held a rolling machine, furnace, crucibles, and a large amount of melted gold. When they returned to it, Auguste and John were arrested, but made bail and the charges were dismissed as false. Mr. Dubois stated to the police that he had been a gold pen maker in New York, where he was from, and that his equipment was used for that purpose.

While that may have been his intention in coming to California, upon seeing small California gold in circulation he was probably tempted to join the party, since he had all the

Counterfeits? This round half dollar (BG-436) and octagonal dollar (BG-534) are both attributed to the same "Unknown Maker," who operated out of a house with blacked-out windows.

necessary equipment (and possibly a screw press.) In any case, there seems to be no other suitable candidate for a maker for the year 1854 only.

Period Two Coins

Period Two covers specimens dated 1858 to 1882. Gold production had declined, average wages fell. Production of gold coins dropped, and the San Francisco Mint produced high mintages. The gold content was debased greatly, and gold pieces were sold as souvenirs, pocket-pieces, charms, bangles, trinkets, or tokens, but seldom coins. Crude designs are used of Liberty heads, Washington heads, and Indian Chief heads.

Period Three and Beyond

Period Three has been considered by some scholars to be for collections (i.e., often fraudulent sale to coin collectors,) whereas Period One's purpose was for circulation, and Period Two was for jewelry and souvenirs.

Period Two specimens included octagonal and round shapes of multiple Liberty heads and Indian heads on obverses of quarter and half dollars, and a George Washington obverse on quarter dollars.

More Period Two specimens also included octagonal and round shapes of one dollar coins with either Liberty heads or Indian heads.

All Period Three specimens illustrated in Breen-Gillio have Liberty heads, and a wreath or beaded circle on the reverse with the denomination, and sometimes a date from 1851 to 1880. There are only 27 designs in Period Three from two known makers and at least five unknown makers.

The 34 Period Three entries are numbered BG-1301 to 1330, with letters added for new finds, such as BG-1307A and BG-1311c.

Specimens in Periods One and Two are given a Breen-Gillio number

Period Three coins include octagonal and round quarter dollars (left), half dollars (center), and dollars (right.) These continue to be struck today!

from BG-101 to BG-1208, the hundredth groups divided by denomination and octagonal/round shapes.

In addition to the three Period coins, many copies, charms, reproductions, tokens, and other "gold-colored" items are still being made for fast profit at the expense of unknowing buyers.

Collect these?

The 500+ catalogued coins can be well represented by the 10-15 basic varieties shown here. If you endeavor to separate the Period One "wheat" from the followup "chaff," you will have mastered these treasures.

If you are able to hold one of these genuine coins in your hand, imagine "What was this coin used for?" A glass of beer? A sandwich? A chaw of tobacco? A patch for those Levis? A map to the gold fields? A better gold pan, or a patch in a worn one? Or a package to mail some gold souvenirs back home, back East to a family? These small-denomination gold pieces played humble, but vital roles in California's history.

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After Period Three and up until today, many copies, tokens, charms, souvenirs, counterfeits, and fake Gold Rush coinage continue to be made. Many use the word "gold," but none use the words "cents" or "dollar." Beware!

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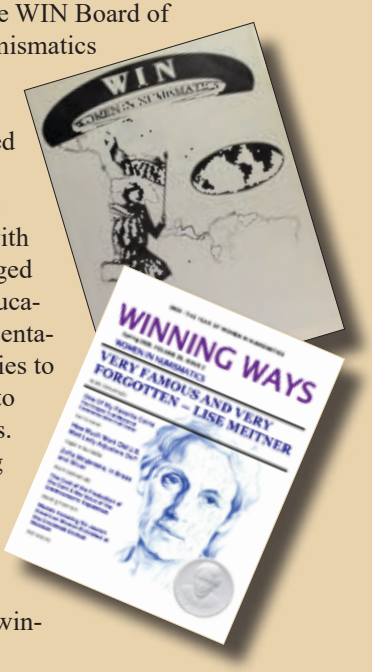
Gotcher 2022 Quarter Yet?

With so many transactions electronic these days, maybe readers haven't yet received a 2022 Washington quarter. It features Laura Gardin Fraser's original portrait of George Washington submitted in 1931, but ultimately not used for the 1932 issue. Five different reverse designs featuring significant women are planned for each year through 2025.

Women in Numismatics Press Release

(June 12, 2022) After more than 30 years of service to the numismatic community, WIN has accomplished its mission and achieved the goals it set for itself. With some sadness but also pride in what the dedicated members and officers of WIN have achieved over the years, the WIN Board of Directors has decided to dissolve Women in Numismatics as of December 31, 2022.



Women in Numismatics was formed in 1991 as a national non-profit organization that provided a networking and educational forum for female numismatists. Members included new and established collectors, dealers, and those associated with numismatic-related organizations. WIN encouraged fellowship among its members and promoted education through guest speakers and informative presentations. WIN also provided educational opportunities to its members by awarding an annual scholarship to the ANA's Summer Seminar in Colorado Springs.

WIN will hold a final special awards meeting during the ANA's World's Fair of Money show on Wednesday, August 17, 2022, at 8:00 a.m. in Room 11 of the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center in Rosemont, Illinois.

—David G. Heinrich, *Winning Ways* Editor, winningwayseditor@gmail.com

Application for CSNA Membership

Individual Membership Dues (New Rates Effective 12 July, 2015)

- Regular Member: $20 per year / $55 for three years / $90 for five years (includes print TCN)
- Regular Member: $10 per year (digital only TCN)
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Pop Art Icon Robert Dowd: Currency as Art

By Rick Melamed

(While it's extremely rare for me to reprint something that's been previously published, I was so taken by this piece by Rick that I made an exception to my usual rule. I think you'll thank me for it... GB)

We paper money enthusiasts like to think government issued currency can also be categorized as works of art. While the images contained on the actual notes often have a compelling artistic component, most people would just consider them money. But in the hand of an accomplished artist, the theme is reversed: money changes from a financial instrument to a captivating work of art. Robert Dowd (1936-1996), a renowned pop artist, made a career by turning regular everyday items into something memorable. Just as his contemporary Andy Warhol did with Campbell soup cans and Brillo boxes, Dowd did the same for US currency. Robert was a shy, thoughtful gentleman. He was a voracious reader, an intellectual who had a brilliant career exploring the complex relationship between people and money. On the surface, money is just a piece of paper that has no intrinsic value like silver and gold coins. Currency's value is based in our trust of the government. Taking that relationship a big leap beyond, Dowd extends our trust onto the canvas. If we assign value based on faith (of a piece of paper money), does that faith extend to a painting of currency? What on the surface appears to be just a simple work of art, is actually something much deeper. Dowd's art is a real paradox open to many interpretations. Some are whimsical, some are profound—they're mostly colorful… and all are wonderful.

Robert Dowd was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1936. After his discharge from the US Marines in

1957 he entered the Society of Arts and Crafts/Center for Creative Studies in Detroit, Michigan, where he studied painting. In 1958-59 he began drawing common objects, including "STOP" signs. In 1960, he moved to San Francisco and began painting images of postage stamps. In 1961, Dowd moved to Los Angeles and began work on his extensive series of currency paintings. By 1962 he gained fame with his pictures of money. Robert painted a full range of currency: large sized, small sized, and fractional. His artwork was embraced by the art community and made its way into galleries and museums. In 1962, Dowd married fellow artist Mara Devereux. It was a strong marriage and both their careers prospered. She was with Dowd until he died in 1996. Devereux, who is still alive at 97, said in 2013: "Robert was the one who told me, made me realize, I am a free spirit. He wanted me to express that. I had never been told that before him. And he was a genius."

In the 1960's pop artists grew in popularity and became the defining art movement of the period. Along with Dowd's contemporaries (e.g: Roy Lichtenstein, Andy Warhol, Jim Dine, Phillip Hefferton, Edward Ruscha, Wayne Thiebaud), the common and colorful images of everyday things became mainstream and "Pop Art" usurped abstract expressionism as the most popular art form in the public's eye. Gone were formless drip paintings of Jackson Pollack, replaced by paintings of items familiar and instantly recognizable. A painting by Andy Warhol of (200) one-dollar bills sold for $43.8 million a few years ago. High art indeed!

The $10 "BUX" painting on the opposite page and the $5 "CASH" painting shown above are examples of Dowd's grasp of one of the most basic parts of everyday life. Money has a universal reach, but beyond the financial institutions and banks that are driven by the abstract meaning of money, Dowd has redefined it to the street level. For the common folks, it is not about the concept; it is about the actual, physical money—cold hard cash. The term "CASH" is as basic as it comes. But then again, Robert simplifies the concept even further by shortening the five-letter word "BUCKS" to 3 letters: "BUX".

Shredded Art Series

By reducing money into fragments Dowd was mimicking the government's practice of shredding old worn money when it was taken out of

circulation. While the shredded money no longer has any purchasing power, Dowd still viewed it worthy of artistic interpretation. Shown above is a reconstructed $5, $10 and $50 bill. The out of sequence positioning of the note strips could be viewed as a metaphor of life. After all, isn't life a series of random events?

Asked why he loved to paint money as a cultural image, Dowd was quoted:

"Money is a powerful blend of American literature, document and symbol. Forget that it illustrates a complete monetary system of unimaginable proportions or that it represents destinies of nations and men. What we are dealing with here is a marvelous form of American literature of epic proportions in the proud tradition of P.T. Barnum and tabloid journalism."

Dowd Masterpiece: Lincoln $5 Tomb

This somber painting of Abraham Lincoln was purposely composed as a tombstone. Entitled *Lincoln $5 Tomb*—it portrays Lincoln as a victim. Dowd snuffed out the former president's eyes and mouth implying his life was suddenly taken from us. The aura of death is further reinforced by the black background. The misspelling United States to "NIED STAT OF A" and Five Dollars as "FIVF DOLAP"

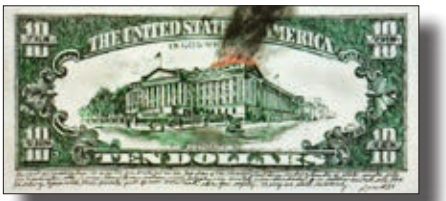
Left: Lincoln $5 Tomb.
Above: yet another Lincoln painting.

could possibly point to confusion of life in the United States at the time of Lincoln's assassination. The depiction is poignant and heartfelt and considered one of Dowd's masterpieces.

Lincoln was a favorite subject of Dowd; he painted his portrait often. Robert frequently omitted letters and numbers. The painting on the opposite page drops the final "ES" in STATES. The image just above is missing "T" in UNITED, the "E" in FIVE, the "E" in FEDERAL, one numeral in the serial number, etc.

Disaster at the Treasury Paintings

The pair of "Disaster at the Treasury" paintings is another example of Robert's wit. The grand neoclassical Treasury building exudes a powerful authority. But in the hands of Dowd, he deconstructs that authority as the building is laid siege by a fire and a tornado. It does not seem like a coincidence that the "IN GOD WE TRUST" motto is partially obliterated by the twin disasters. The handwritten description at the bottom of each painting reflects his liberal viewpoint. With the calamities at the Treasury building, the power temporarily moves from the government to the common people. A dream scenario for the anarchists of the late 1960's is realized.



The caption on the bottom of *Fire at U.S. Treasury (1968)*: "The great U.S. Treasury fire: 12:42 p.m. fire broke out on the top floor of the Treasury Building, sending clouds of black smoke into the Washington sky. A major threat to our nation's money supply was averted when hundreds of on-lookers dashed into the building, jammed their pockets full of new bills and ran for safety. Many are still running."

The caption under *Tornado at U.S. Treasury (1968)*: "A deadly tornado ripped through the U.S. Treasury Building yesterday destroying the structure. Officials said the twister sucked up one hundred million dollars and it's believed the money is swirling around in the 'eye' of the tornado. Towns in the storm's path report people are standing in open fields with bushel baskets."

The Secret Service and FBI Take Aim at Dowd as a Counterfeiter

Creating currency paintings came at a steep cost to Dowd. The height of Robert's popularity in the 1960's came at a time of social unrest. The

FBI and the Secret Service viewed the growing anti-establishment movement with suspicion, sparking claims that by painting pictures of money, it implicated Dowd as a counterfeiter. Dowd was caught in the crosshairs as he was investigated and persecuted by the government agencies. What was ignored was the art community's assertion that Dowd's right of freedom of expression was being suppressed. It seems laughable by today's sensibilities that paintings of currency could be considered counterfeit. But things were different 60 years ago and unfortunately for Dowd his fascination with painting currency caught the attention of the Secret Service who was working with FBI on the investigation. Dowd explained that in 1963 two agents from the Secret Service knocked on the door of his studio. They took him to the Federal building in downtown LA, where they sternly read to him a litany of counterfeiting laws that he was breaking. From Dowd: "They were attempting to intimidate me with all these threats. It was really a matter of them attempting to tell me that if I continued to paint money, that I would be arrested for counterfeiting; that I was breaking the law. They did have some work of mine that they had confiscated as contraband. They told me they were going to museums and collectors and confiscate all the paintings out of the collections. My situation as a young artist, struggling at that point, was that I certainly didn't need any major problems added onto my life at the moment, in terms of survival and trying to do my work."

During the period he was investigated, Robert found that many of his paintings he had in storage were ripped to shreds, missing and/or destroyed. The paintings were a year's work and were intended for a gallery showing. Dowd suspected the FBI was involved but nothing ever came of it. Dowd stopped painting currency and switched to postage stamps (though he did continue to paint currency privately).

Dowd's Homage to Great Artists

Dowd's veneration for Vincent Van Gogh is wonderfully executed on this pair of $1 bill paintings. Washington's portrait is substituted with Van Gogh's. Stylistically Dowd copies the style of the great post-impressionist master with sublime nuance. The first image is the actual Van Gogh self-portrait. The others are $1 FRN's with Van Gogh's self-portrait inserted in Washington's usual spot.

The admiration of the great masters continues. In this painting, Dowd appropriates Picasso's iconic *Portrait of a Woman with a Hat* for the note's portrait. Considered one of Picasso's last masterpieces, it was created in 1962 when he was 81, making it contemporaneous to the $1 Picasso bill painting. In keeping with the vibrant theme, Dowd employs bright, cheery colors in the note's background.

The great post-impressionist painter Paul Gauguin (a contemporary and friend of Van Gogh) is beautifully executed by Dowd in yet another $1 bill painting. First, *Self-Portrait with a Yellow Christ*, an 1890 Gauguin materpeice, is front and center in this Dowd depiction. Note the use of orange in the seal and serial numbers. It is a central color theme of Gauguin's work that Dowd used in his rendering.

In this next painting, Robert pays his respect and reverence to pop art icon Roy Lichtenstein. Even those who are not knowledgeable about modern art should be familiar with Roy Lichtenstein's style. His work defined the premise of pop art through parody. Inspired by the comic strip, Lichtenstein produced precise compositions in a tongue-in-cheek manner. Lichtenstein worked in primary colors and often included Ben-Day dots, all the same size and used mostly as a cheap way of rendering color in comic books. The painting shown second, *Reverie*, is classic Lichtenstein which

Dowd employs on his Lincoln $5 bill. The caption: “MAYBE IF THINGS WORKED OUT...I’D BE ON A BIGGER BILL!” is Dowd using Lichtenstein’s often sullen introspection of comic book characters in his depiction of Lincoln.

Dowd has a little fun and gives himself an ego boost with this disarming self-portrait. Looking quite dapper in a vintage bowler hat, crisp oxford shirt and neatly trimmed mustache, Robert is the picture of serenity. Note his name under the portrait. As he has done frequently in the past, Dowd executed this painting as part of his “folded money series.”

Robert inserted a portrait of Albert Einstein on this “folded money series” painting of a $50 Federal Reserve note. It is cleverly titled *E=MC 50*. America’s greatest general, U. S. Grant, has been replaced by history’s greatest physicist. Some could argue that Einstein turned science into art. Note the $E=MC^2$ equation (Theory of Relativity) below the portrait.

Dowd On Fractional Currency

Much of Dowd’s currency painting was just a straight artistic interpretation. Shown are four different frac-

tional notes. The first is a 3¢ 3rd issue fractional. The background behind Washington is decidedly dark; hence, it is an Fr. 1227 dark portrait note. The rendering is quite accurate with some green shading. The 4th issue 10¢ Liberty fractional is faithfully reproduced albeit in a softer manner. With the 5th issue 25¢ (Walker) and 50¢ (Crawford) fractionals, Dowd took more artistic liberties. The portrait and seal have the feeling of a charcoal drawing.

Other Dowd Currency Paintings

First row: The $10 Hamilton note is another example of Dowd omitting numbers and letters. The $50 FRN of Grant in another in his "folded money series." On the $20 FRN, Jackson's portrait opens to reveal a bank with money pouring out…implying an endless amount of cash available at the bank. 2nd row: Undated $100 FRN and 1900 $10,000 gold note. 3rd row:

1840 $1,000 Bank of the U.S.; 1934 series $100,000 gold certificate with the portrait of Woodrow Wilson. 4th row: Impressionistic rendering of a $1 FRN back aptly entitled *Half Dollar*; 1990's era colorful $100 FRN – note the ubiquitous bar code in the upper left corner

In this final painting, Dowd produced a softer rendering of the iconic 1896 $1 educational note. The top is Dowd's work entitled *$1 Silver Dollar*. The bottom is the actual US issued note. Dowd subtly omits many elements such as the names of famous Americans within the reef of laurel leaves, the stars on History's sash, the text on the constitution tablet, the titles under Tillman/Morgan's names, or any of the printing above/below "ONE SILVER DOLLAR." Also notice how "UNITED STATES of AMERICA" morphs into "UNITED STAES AMERICA." You can sense Dowd pushing the limits, challenging us to notice what is missing.

If pop art is defined as taking ordinary popular culture and imbuing it with a deeper meaning, then Dowd has certainly succeeded. He understood the abstract value placed on a piece of paper (currency) is complex. The messages contained in his paintings are thoughtful and worthy of deeper contemplation. His paintings of money stand the test of time and while he was not as famous as Warhol or Lichtenstein, his contributions to the artistic community are nonetheless important and have a lot to say about the world around us. There is no arguing that Robert Dowd was a pop art icon. Unfortunately he died of advanced kidney disease at the young age of 60. Being an independent artist, he never had health insurance and could not afford a kidney transplant or the dialysis treatments that could have prolonged his life. A sad ending for a artistically productive life. He passed away in Los Angeles in 1996.

Much thanks must be extended to the Frederick R. Weisman Museum of Art and Pepperdine University for their seminal work on Robert Dowd: Pop Art Money (2009). Also to the late Michael Zakian, author of the Dowd Catalogue. We also extend thanks to the SPMC (Society of Paper Money Collectors) for allowing to print this article in *The California Numismatist*. Finally to my son David who aided me on the editing of this article.

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CSNA Educational Seminars

CSNA has partnered with the Long Beach Expo (Long Beach Convention Center, 300 E. Ocean Blvd.) to provide and support three educational speakers for the upcoming June-July show. The seminars will all be held on July 1. Times, speakers, and topics are as follows:

8AM, James Phillips: *The Great Train Chase and Collecting Western and Atlantic Railroad Notes*

2PM, Brett Irick: *A Beginner Type Set of Mexican Coins 1537 to Today*

3PM, Walter Ostromecki: *Money of the Afterlife — Also Known As "To Hell With Money"*

Lectures will be held in Seaside Room One. More info: Jim Phillips, CSNA Southern Educational Director, jimjumper83@gmail.com.

Medals of Pope Benedict IX, the Triple Pope

by Ross Irvin

Pope Benedict IX.

It's hard to imagine now, since all recent popes have been relatively old, but there once was a pope who was invested into office as a teen or at most in his very early twenties. In addition, he served as pope three different times.

Theophylact was born about 1012 (dates differ) into the powerful Roman Tusculan family. He was the nephew of the two previous popes; John XIX and Benedict VIII. His father bribed the cardinal electorate, so he was installed as Pope Benedict IX. At the time of his election in October 1032, he wasn't even a priest! In a time before social media, communication was excruciatingly slow. Giving a pontiff the name of a previous great pope could overshadow his total lack of virtue and spirituality. Local Romans learned his real character.

As a teen with incredible powers and no restrictions, the new pope quickly set an example of vice and dubious lifestyle. Within six months of his pontificate, a plot was organized to remove him. Since the pope spent most of his time in the Lateran palace, surrounded by guards, the conspirators chose June 29, 1033, the Feast of the Martyrdom of St. Peter and St. Paul. The pope would have come out to celebrate mass at St. Peter's Basilica. Unable to wear swords, the conspirators brought lengths of rope to strangle the pope before the guards could stop them.

As the service began, the light within the basilica began to fade in an unearthly way. The monk Glaber

Pope Gregory VI.

reported, "...about the sixth hour of the day, there occurred an eclipse of the sun, which lasted until the 8th hour." The assassins, faced with obvious heavenly disapproval of their plan, lost their nerve. Using the wonders of modern technology, one can go to the nasa.gov website and confirm that there was indeed an annular eclipse of the sun on that day.

Benedict IX was driven out of Rome in September 1044. The opposing Crescentian family managed to elect John, the Bishop of Sabina, as pope. John was invested in January 1045 as Pope Silvester III, but only lasted through March, when Benedict IX returned and expelled him from Rome. Silvester III resumed his former duties as Bishop of Sabina.

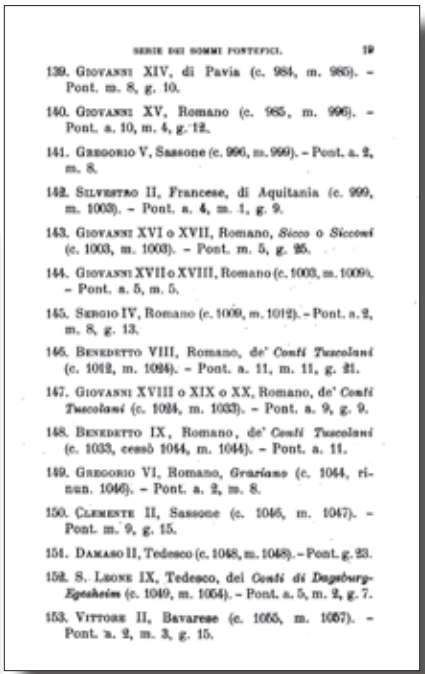
At this point, Benedict IX decided that the pressure and risk of being pope was too much or he had decided to marry (accounts vary). In order to maintain his lifestyle, however he would need lots of money and he had already stripped the Vatican's treasury. On May 1, 1045, he filed a deed of abdication to his godfather, John Gratian, archpriest of the Church of St. John, who was elected as Pope Gregory VI. The price was rumored to be 1,500 pounds of gold. Benedict retired to an estate near Tusculum. Apparently, his fiancé dumped him, or he rejected her. There is no record of marriage.

There was understandable confusion now in the rest of Europe. With three popes claiming the throne, who was the legitimate one? The Holy Roman Emperor Henry II decided to settle the issue and officially be crowned as emperor by a pope with untainted hands. He appeared in Italy with a large army. A synod commenced at Sutri, near Rome, in December 1046. All three popes were summoned to appear. Silvester III and Gregory VI appeared, Benedict IX did not. The synod deposed all three. A new pope, Suidger, Bishop of Bamberg was elected as Clement II. Duly crowned

on Christmas Day 1046, Henry II returned to Germany.

Clement II died on 9 October 1047 after a reign of only eight months. In 1942 his body was exhumed. It was determined that he died of lead poisoning. Taking advantage of anti-imperial sentiment and bribery, Benedict IX was again elected pope in November 1047. He lasted until he was deposed by Emperor Henry II for the last time in July 1048. As usual, the accounts differ on his final days in exile. He either spent it on his Tusculum estate claiming to be pope to the very end or he became a repentant monk and entered a monastery. He was dead by late 1055.

Other than a passing name in historical references to Pope Benedict IX, Silvester III does not show up as a legitimate pope. His portrait does not appear on the balustrades of the Basilica of St. Paul outside the walls in Rome with all of the other popes, although Benedict IX only appears once. The *Annuario Pontificio*, an



SERIE DEI SOMMI PONTEFICI. 19

139. Giovanni XIV, di Pavia (c. 984, m. 985). – Pont. m. 8, g. 10.

140. Giovanni XV, Romano (c. 985, m. 996). – Pont. a. 10, m. 4, g. 12.

141. Gregorio V, Sassone (c. 996, m. 999). – Pont. a. 2, m. 8.

142. Silvestro II, Francese, di Aquitania (c. 999, m. 1003). – Pont. a. 4, m. 1, g. 9.

143. Giovanni XVI o XVII, Romano, *Sicco* o *Siccone* (c. 1003, m. 1003). – Pont. m. 5, g. 25.

144. Giovanni XVII o XVIII, Romano (c. 1003, m. 1009). – Pont. a. 5, m. 5.

145. Sergio IV, Romano (c. 1009, m. 1012). – Pont. a. 2, m. 8, g. 13.

146. Benedetto VIII, Romano, de' *Conti Tuscolani* (c. 1012, m. 1024). – Pont. a. 11, m. 11, g. 21.

147. Giovanni XVIII o XIX o XX, Romano, de' *Conti Tuscolani* (c. 1024, m. 1033). – Pont. a. 9, g. 9.

148. Benedetto IX, Romano, de' *Conti Tuscolani* (c. 1033, cessò 1044, m. 1044). – Pont. a. 11.

149. Gregorio VI, Romano, *Graziano* (c. 1044, rinun. 1046). – Pont. a. 2, m. 8.

150. Clemente II, Sassone (c. 1046, m. 1047). – Pont. m. 9, g. 15.

151. Damaso II, Tedesco (c. 1048, m. 1048). – Pont. g. 23.

152. S. Leone IX, Tedesco, dei *Conti di Dagsburg-Egesheim* (c. 1049, m. 1054). – Pont. a. 5, m. 2, g. 7.

153. Vittore II, Bavarese (c. 1055, m. 1057). – Pont. a. 2, m. 3, g. 15.

This is a copy of the 1922 Annuario Pontificio *which lists Pope Benedict IX only once and omits Pope Silvester III.*

annual Vatican publication which includes a list of all popes from St. Peter on, omits his name until the 1947 edition. At that point it was determined that Silvester III was a legitimate pope after all.

From the late 16th century through the early 18th century, a number of engravers produced several series of medals (usually bronze or zinc) that included portraits of all the popes beginning with St. Peter. Popes holding the office did not begin to issue medals for themselves until Pope Martin V (1417-1471). Since there was no *Annuario Pontificio* to use as a reference, there was understandably some confusion as to who was a pope and who was not. The engravers were left to determine whom they should include in their own sets.

Around 1590 or so an unknown Italian engraver began to produce a series of 107 crude bronze medals depicting popes. The engraver showed great imagination for faces, including details of beards, dress, etc. with three reverse themes. There was no medal of Benedict IX produced in the first series, however a medal of Gregory VI and a medal of Clement II were created.

Apparently the first series was successful, so the unknown engraver produced a second series which had 13 different reverse themes. The second series was much more complete than the first. It consisted of 766 bronze medals including many duplicates, apparently so one could select a pope and a reverse. The last pope in this set was Callistus III (1455-1458)

The engraver of the second anonymous series decided not to judge papal legitimacy and apparently produced medals of everyone he heard of as pope. Accordingly, he produced only one medal of Benedict IX (not a big seller?), two different medals of Sylvester III, two different medals of Gregory VI, and five different medals of Clement II. This is the only historical series which contains medals of Silvester III.

Specimens of papel medals from the first series circa 1590.

The most complete and affordable sets of papal medals were produced

over a hundred years after the anonymous Italian engraver. The Nuremberg medalist Casper Gottfried Lauffer was one of the most prolific producers, publishing a catalog of medals, including a papal set representing all known popes through Benedict XIV (1740-58) for sale in gold, silver, copper or tin. Silvester III was not listed.

Lauffer's medal of Benedict IX is # 151 in the catalog. My example medal is made of copper and is 38 mm in diameter. The obverse is a portrait of the pope facing right. Lauffer must have missed the point about the pope's youth. His portrait is of a middle-aged man. . . . Surrounding the portrait is inscribed: BENEDICTo * IX * PONT * MAX.

The obverse consists of 18 lines of text in Latin. It is a brief biography of the life of Benedict IX. It relates that he became pope November 8, 1033 yet not a priest. Loosely translated, it reads in part. "Because of his unworthy life and seeing that he was despised by the Romans, persuaded by the archbishop, he resigned the papacy in 1045." Lauffer omits the marriage and purchase story, maintaining that the archbishop, his godfather and future Pope Gregory VI, persuaded him to abdicate.

The other prolific producer of medals at this time was the Roman engraver, Giovanni Battista Pozzo. His papal medals are made of cast bronze in high relief in imitation of Florentine portrait pieces of the 17th and 18 centuries. Unlike Lauffer, Pozzo's design includes ten different reverses with similar themes as those of the earlier second anonymous Italian engraver issues. They include religious symbols as the keys of St. Peter, papal shields, a dove of peace, a cross, etc. Generally, Pozzo produced one medal for each pope, but for Benedict IX he created two. Benedict IX is listed before Gregory VI and again after Clement II.

There is a complete, modern set of papal medals that was produced by Smar di Torino in the year 2000. The set consists of uniface, colorized silver medals representing all 264 popes in order up to and including Pope John Paul II. The portraits are based upon those from the balustrades of St Paul Outside the Walls in Rome. There is a medal for Silvester III, as well as three different ones for Benedict IX corresponding in the order of his pontificates.

The popes represent a collection of diverse and fascinating men, ranging from saintly spiritual to very worldly sinners. Collecting medals of the popes is really collecting their stories.

For further reference:

Modesto, Adolfo, *Corpvs Nvmismatvm Omnivm Romanorvm Pontificvm, Volume V, Le Medaglie Papali di Restituzione* (The book was printed in 2015. It is an indispensable reference for the study of the original pope-portrait medal series. It combines and expands the information from the first volume.)

Factoid

The pope, also known as supreme pontiff, Roman pontiff, or sovereign pontiff, is the bishop of Rome, head of the worldwide Catholic Church, and also serves as head of state of the Vatican City State since the eighth century. From a Catholic viewpoint, the primacy of the bishop of Rome is largely derived from his role as the apostolic successor to Saint Peter, to whom primacy was conferred by Jesus, who gave Peter the Keys of Heaven and the powers of "binding and loosing", naming him as the "rock" upon which the Church would be built. The current pope is Francis, who was elected on 13 March 2013.

Indian Peace Medals
...did they help keep the peace?

by Jim Wells

The numismatic field of Indian Peace Medals has played a strong role in America's Indian policy. These medals were often presented to the leaders of Indian tribes as a symbol of allegiance. The act of giving the peace medals did not begin with the United States; it was preceded by the French, British, and Spanish governments, which utilized them in their efforts to bring about peace and friendship with Native Americans. The United States continued the practice.

Thomas Jefferson often spoke of how negotiators of treaties would be given medals in appreciation for their work. The medals were distributed any time a major event took place, such as a treaty being signed, Indians' visits to the Capitol, or government officials' visits to the Indian Territory. But did their good intentions continue throughout America's history?

The United States has issued peace medals for the first 23 presidents, plus seven other versions. All 30 medals are rare and widely sought by collectors today.

Characteristics of US Indian peace medals are difficult to generalize, as there are many varieties and differences, such as:

Opposite page: the painting Captain William Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition Meeting with the Indians of the Northwest *by Charles Russell. Here, Clark steps forward with aloof dignity to shake hands with the leader while French-Canadian trapper Toussaint Charbonneau, husband of Shoshone Sacajawea, interprets and Clark's African-American servant, York, looks on. The Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804-1806) stirred iconic artist Russell like no other event.*

The earliest Peace medal was perhaps France's 1693 Family Medal of Louis XIV.

- They generally picture a US president, but not always.
- They were usually struck in the US Mint, but not always.
- Many medal dates are the year of the president's inauguration (between 1789 and 1889), but not always. And the date on the medal may be decades away from the date it was struck.
- The metals used were silver, copper, bronze, silver-plated copper, white metal, or (in one instance) gold. But not always.
- They may be oval shaped (at 173 x 127 mm or 60 x 76 mm) or round (with a diameter of 48, 51, 62, 63.5, or 76 mm.) But not always.
- Mintage records are incomplete, as they were irregularly struck, often in secret or openly copied at the mint. They were also counterfeited by outsiders.
- Records of surviving medals are incomplete, as many were lost, destroyed, buried with the Indian recipients, or passed down to the recipient's family or tribe.
- Even though the medals' purpose was "Peace," America's Indian tribes have been subjected to many broken promises, forced displacements from sacred grounds, deadly extermination, and brutal warfare.

Peace medals before the U.S. issues include the British Treaty of Easton, British George III's 1764 "Happy While United" medal, Spanish King Carlos III "Al Merito" (Merit) medal, and the State of Virginia's 1780 version of the "Happy While United" medal.

Pre-Revolutionary War Medals

European powers France, Britain, and Spain produced Indian medals for North American tribes long before the American republic was established As then-Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson wrote about peace medals in 1793, "This has been an ancient custom from time immemorial. The medals are considered as complimentary things, as marks of friendship to those who come to see us …"

French peace medals were introduced to the American Indians by French fur traders working mainly in present Canada. Two early known examples were the 1693 family medal of Louis XIV and the 1722 Louis XV coronation medal.

The British 1757-dated Treaty of Easton (a town in Pennsylvania) medal marked a colonial agreement in North America signed during the French and Indian War. And the British continued to use medals to woo Indian tribes during our Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

After the French and Indian War ended in 1763, Indian leaders in the Great Lakes area asked the British to replace their now obsolete French flags, certificates, and medals.

When France ceded Louisiana to Spain in 1762, the Spanish government began using medals to consolidate their interests among Indians throughout the territory.

The new American state (Commonwealth) of Virginia struck 1780-dated medals with the slogan "Happy While United" copied from the British medal. First envisioned by Virginia Governor Thomas Jefferson, the medals were to be given to Indian signatories to treaties Jefferson planned with the First Peoples of Virginia.

Washington Medals

During the presidencies of George Washington (1789–1797) and John Adams (1797–1801), two varieties of medal were distributed. The first were large oval engraved medals in silver depicting Washington sharing a peace pipe with an Indian chief.

Since the young nation had no craftsmen nor tools to produce medals from dies, they were individually engraved in solid silver. Some were as large as 5-1/4" wide by 7-1/4" high (132 by 180 millimeters.) Washington oval Medals dated 1789, 1792, 1793 and 1795 are known; many replicas and forgeries exist.

During Washington's second term a set of three medals was designed by John Trumbull, one of the leading American artists of the Revolutionary Era. They came to be called "seasons" medals, even though their subjects

George Washington's oval silver medals depicted Washington sharing a peace pipe with an Indian chief, and another Native American in the background tending crops.

Trumbull's "seasons" designs: "sower," "shepherd," and "spinner" medal obverses. On the common reverse (at right) is the inscription "Second Presidency of Geo. Washington MDCCXCVI." [1796].

were not the seasons per se.

One of Trumbull's designs, the "wheat" or "sower" medal, shows a man sowing grain on land labeled—beneath the soil's surface—"U.S.A." Trumbull's aim was to "characterize the first steps in agriculture."

Two other medals in the "Seasons" series depict animal husbandry (the "Shepherd") and domestic occupations ("Spinner") showing weaving and child-rearing) to convey the idea of rural domestic tranquility and occupation. All three were calculated to encourage Indian recipients to adopt a "civilized" American life-style. However, Indians generally preferred medals featuring a king or president.

Still lacking minting wherewithal in this country, the government had the "Seasons" medals struck in Birmingham, England. The only shipment contained just 326 medals, arrived in July of 1798, seven months into John Adams's administration. Meriweather Lewis requisitioned 55 of them to supplement his supply of Jefferson peace medals.

The Seasons medals were not delivered until Washington was out of office, so those were distributed during the Adams administration. Many were left over and are known to have been distributed by Lewis and Clark, so there really was no need to create Adams medals at the time.

John Adams Medals

No official Indian peace medals showing John Adams were struck during his presidency (1797-1801.) Only a uniface die trial was made, presumably because a sufficient quantity of the Washington seasons medals was available for distribution at the time.

Although the final obverse die is

A uniface, die trial Adams peace medal (left) was struck during his administration. An inscribed version (right) was completed decades later, using the bare-armed Indian shaking hands.

unsigned, authorities agree that it was executed by Moritz Furst, probably between 1825 and 1839. Julian speculates it was made sometime during the presidency of John Adams' son, John Quincy Adams (1825-1829). At that time the reverse used on the medals of Madison (described below) was used on the John Adams medals.

Jefferson Medals

Thomas Jefferson was the first president to have the eventual "standard" Peace Medals struck during his term. His medals dated 1801 were the first struck in America, and had PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP with a peace pipe and shaking hands on the reverse. Both hands on the reverse are wearing uniform sleeves, the one on the right bears a metal wristband worn by Native American chiefs, and the one to the left wears the braided cuff of a US military officer. Subsequent medals (including those for John Adams) have a bare right arm.

Jefferson medals were manufactured in several different ways, but most were stamped or "struck" in a soft metal such as silver, using an engraving or die cast or carved from a harder metal. Because of limitations in American technology at the turn of the 19th century, all the Jefferson medals were stamped in sheet silver, and the obverse and reverse were held together by a silver band.

The artisan was a German, John Reich, employed at the U.S. Philadelphia Mint, where the work was done during noon hours and at night so as not to interfere with the minting of coins. The average cost per medal was $7.60, a considerable sum for that time. Beginning with the administration of Jefferson's successor, President Madison, medals were made of solid silver.

Jefferson's medals were the first to feature the shaking hands and peace pipes on the reverse, with the motto PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP.

Meriwether Lewis and William Clark carried 32 of the Jefferson Indian peace medals (and also 55 of Washington's Seasons medals) on their expedition to the Pacific Ocean from 1804 to 1806. All but one medal were presented to Indians they met along the way, mainly to tribal leaders. Lewis and Clark called upon the Missouri chiefs to send back "all the flags and medals which you may have received from your old fathers the French and Spaniards. ... It is not proper since you have become the children of the great chief of the Seventeen great nations (states) of America, that you should wear or keep those emblems of attachment to any other great father but himself ..."

Three Missouri Indian chiefs who visited the city of Washington in the winter of 1805-1806 wore their Jefferson peace medals on their chests, and were given silver chains to suspend them by the governor of Massachusetts.

Medals for James Madison (1809-1817) through Zachary Taylor (1849-1850.)

J. Madison *Common Reverse* *J. Monroe* *J. Q. Adams* *A. Jackson*

M. Van Buren *W. Harrison* *J. Tyler* *J. Polk* *Z. Taylor*

Medals for Madison through Taylor

Medals for the nine presidents from James Madison through Zachary Taylor (1809-1850) all featured the president's image on the obverse. The PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP reverse introduced on Jefferson's medals was slightly modified: the hand at the right shows a bare arm instead of the former wristband. President William Henry Harrison's medal was probably struck years after his 31-day term. All these medal dates reflect the president's inauguration year.

William Henry Harrison was only the president for 31 days before he died of pneumonia, so his peace medals were probably struck much later "to keep the series complete." But Harrison had a long history with Indian tribes.

Earlier Medal for William Harrison

President William Henry Harrison had dealt with Indian relations for many decades. He had joined the Army in 1791 and had been a general since the War of 1812. He had fought against Indian forces in various territorial conflicts, including the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794, which was won by the US and opened present-day Ohio to white settlement.

In 1800, Congress created the Indiana Territory from part of the Northwest Territory, and Harrison became governor of the new territory. In this position, he negotiated treaties with American Indian tribes in which they agreed to hand over millions of acres of land. Not all tribes were happy with these treaties, however, and Harrison subsequently called in US forces to remove Indians from the treaty lands and secure them for white settlers. An early failure of "peace."

W. H. Harrison's first peace medal of August 8, 1803, appears to be comprised of two individual engraved plates joined back-to-back by the ring about the edge. The reverse shows the Great Seal of the United States. This pewter medal is 3 5/8" top to bottom.

Harrison's first peace medal was dated August 8, 1803. The obverse reads "W H Harrison, Eel River Nation, Aug 8, 1803, Vincennes."

As a US Indian commissioner and territorial governor from 1801 to 1812, Harrison was involved in making the treaty between the Eel River Nation and the US government. A "peace medal" was struck in the style of George Washington's oval medals, with an obverse showing an Indian chief and Harrison. Harrison, through a series of treaties, obtained land from the Indians that would be a good part of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan; one of several land grabs by the government from Native Americans.

In 1811, at the Battle of Tippecanoe, in Indiana, Harrison's forces fought off followers of the powerful Shawnee leader Tecumseh. Although the US suffered significant troop losses and the battle's outcome was inconclusive and did not end Indian resistance, Harrison ultimately emerged with his reputation as an Indian fighter intact. He capitalized on this image during his 1840 presidential campaign, using the slogan "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." Again, not favorable to the "peace" movement.

During Harrison's short presidency, no Indian peace medals were struck in his name. Years later, a round medal with the then-current PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP reverse was struck; the American Numismatic Society calls it a "fantasy."

Medals for Fillmore through Buchanan

Medals for Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, and James Buchanan showed a new reverse, reading LABOR VIRTUE HONOR at top. This radical departure featured a settler pointing to an oversized US flag, instructing the Native American about the virtues of civilization. As Julian

M. Fillmore *F. Pierce* *J. Buchanan* *Common reverse*

Lincoln, Johnson, and Grant medals had three separate designs.

A. Lincoln

A. Johnson

U. S. Grant

Indians fighting, plowing

Indian and Columbia before Washington statue

"On Earth Peace", "Good Will Toward Men"

noted: "The raging Indian wars of the past century would seem to show that not all got the *[peace and friendship]* message."

The Fillmore medal's obverse shown has hand-engraving in the left and right obverse fields, reading: "Presented to Chief Maungwudaus / October 10, 1851." Ojibwe Chief Maungwudaus and several other Indians formed a dance troupe and performed in northeast America, and then toured across Europe.

Medals for Lincoln, Johnson, and Grant

Many peace medals were struck for Abraham Lincoln. One has a unique characteristic: it was minted in gold. Its diameter is 76.1 mm, and it weighs 7.587 troy ounces. It is considered one of the most impressive pieces from Indian peace medal dies at the United States Mint. This piece may be the only gold example of US peace medals, making it not just distinctive, but of historic stature. Its surfaces show the matte finish of an early 20th-century production, and this was probably struck quite close to the centennial of Lincoln's birth when interest in his medals reached a zenith.

With its significant metallic value and heft, nearly that of eight double eagles, the Lincoln gold medal would have been produced to order for one of the major collectors of the day. A logical candidate is Virgil Brand, the collector who had everything. This piece was coined late in the 19th century, when Lincoln medals were in greatest demand.

Lincoln's bronze Indian peace medals are among the most numerous

Did Indian chiefs really wear the Peace Medals? Here are four: Chief Big Tomahawk (Osage Quapaw tribe) wearing a Jefferson medal, Buffalo Bulls Ghost (Lakota) wearing Van Buren and Johnson medals, Ah Bow E Ge Shig (Ojibwe) wearing a Polk medal, and Robert Headman (Otoe) wearing Fillmore and Pierce medals.

in the series, especially those struck from this reverse die, which lacks a signature. A very small number of medals were struck in silver from the bronze die, coined as restrikes, usually with matte surfaces like the bronze piece. The Lincoln Indian peace medal is perhaps the most famous Lincoln medal among numismatists. It combines a strong portrait with a reverse that includes not only a remarkably early image of a baseball game but a bold contrast between those non-civilized natives (one Indian scalping another) and those who have developed a European-style life of tranquility. It ranks as one of the most popular Indian peace medals.

Another remarkable example of the Lincoln medal is in the collection of the American Numismatic Society. This piece has a bullet embedded in its reverse, and is said to have belonged to Ute Indian Chief Honkapkna, who probably received it in 1864 after a series of treaties created a reservation for the Ute tribe in what is now Utah. The chief had been shot in battle, probably in the Black Hawk War (1865–1872), but the medal saved his life by preventing the bullet from penetrating his body. Nevertheless, Honkapkna reputedly sold the medal in disgust in 1872 in its present condition because he had expected its "medicine" to have completely shielded him from harm. In this case, perhaps the peace medal saved at least one life.

Lincoln peace medal reverse with an embedded bullet.

The Andrew Johnson peace medal has his portrait on the obverse as usual, but the reverse has a new design by Anthony C. Paquet, featuring an allegorical depiction of an Indian clasping the hand of "Columbia" in friendship before a monument to George Washington. Inside a wreath on the monument's pedestal is the word PEACE.

The medals dated after 1880 were changed to an oval shape with a new reverse.

R. Hayes *J. Garfield* *C. Arthur* *G. Cleveland* *Common reverse*

President Ulysses S. Grant's medal has its own unique obverse inscriptions and reverse design. Above Grant's head are the inscriptions "United States of America" and "Let Us Have Peace." Below Grant's bust is a peace pipe and laurel branch and "Liberty Justice and Equality." On the reverse, engraver Anthony Paquet set a Bible behind the Western Hemisphere globe, surrounded by farming tools. On the reverse is inscribed "On Earth Peace" at top, and at bottom: 1871 and "Good Will Toward Men." The distributed mintage of 300 in silver has made this a medal deemed "common" in the context of the Indian peace medal series, but far fewer have survived.

Medals for Hayes through Cleveland

In the late 1870s another change was made to the medal designs introduced for Presidents Rutherford B. Hayes (1877-1881) through Grover Cleveland (1885-1889.) The shapes were changed from round back to oval, and only one size was issued, that of 75 by 59 mm. Perhaps fewer were being issued after the Battle of Little Big Horn in 1876, as the government was exerting more power over the Indian tribes.

The medals also showed a new reverse image, This change came from the director of the Mint, who thought that previous medals had been "too large and cumbersome" and that new ones ought to be reduced in size. On the reverse was shown a symbolic presentation of the progress of the Indian toward civilization. At the top was the word PEACE, with rays radiating. In the center a pioneer farmer conversed with an Indian in native costume. The farmer held an ax, and in the background appeared a log house, with a woman and baby sitting in front, and in the distance a man plowing. At the bottom was a wreath with a crossed peace pipe and tomahawk. The reverse, like the bust, was the work of George T. Morgan, and his name appears at the bottom of the scene on Hayes medals, but changed to simply "M" on future medals.

All four presidential peace medals have the date of the inauguration of the president, the Hayes medal date on the reverse, the others dated on the obverse.

Medals for Benjamin Harrison: Oval *and* Round

Benjamin Harrison's initial peace medals copied the oval predecessors

Four more Indians who wore America's Peace Medals: Iron Man Coming (Otoe) with Pierce and Grant medals, Big Goose (Ponca) with a Buchanan medal, Es En Ce (Little Shell) (Ojibwe) with a Lincoln medal, and Apache James Garfield Velarde (the President's namesake!) with a Garfield medal in an 1897 photo, 16 years after Garfield's term ended.

of Hayes through Cleveland. But these were quickly replaced by round medals, marking a departure from the oval design. This was reportedly a reaction to requests from a delegation of four Oto and Missouri men who visited Washington in 1890. They desired and specifically asked for round medals bearing the portrait of the sitting president.

The Oto and Missouri visitors were so adamant about the specific shape and size of the medals that they offered to pay the costs of the medals themselves.

The director of the Mint requested a new design for the reverse of the medals, to illustrate "progress" in the Native Americans' adaptations to a way of life, including "a civilized house and occupation." Charles Barber's design was adopted on May 12, 1890. Medals were sent to the 23 Oto, Missouri, Cheyenne, and Arapaho men who had agreed to sell vast lands in Indian Territory to the United States.

The inscription THREE FINGERS is hand cut into the reverse of the round medal pictured and allowed the original recipient to be identified.

Benjamin Harrison had both an oval medal and a round medal, just like his grandfather did. The oval medal bears the 1889 date of Harrison's inauguration. The round, undated medals were struck in 1890.

Cheyenne Chief Three Fingers wears the medal engraved to him.

The engraving of Three Fingers' name was similar to that on other Harrison medals.

The 76-millimeter silver medal was originally presented in the late 1800s to Chief Buffalo Meat of the Southern Cheyenne. The medal, one of only seven known to survive, eventually became the property of Buffalo Meat's contemporary, Chief Three Fingers. The eradicated name "Buffalo Meat" could be partially read at the place where Three Fingers' name was added. The medal was reportedly later acquired at a yard sale.

The Cheyenne and their allies the Arapaho were the two tribes that enabled Custer to make his last stand in 1876. The "peace" for which Buffalo Meat received his medal represented the end of the decades-long aftermath of the Battle of Little Bighorn.

More Recent Medals

Over two centuries, the US Mint has seen the popularity of peace medals rise. Collectors have collected the series of presidential portraits on them, and the Mint website now offers "Presidential Silver Medals" and "Presidential Bronze Medals," both restrikes of Indian peace medals. The presidential portraits are sometimes mated with a different topic on the reverse.

George Washington is obviously a popular subject, and two designs of Washington medals have been added over the years.

How did designs evolve

Art historian Klaus Lubbers describes the changing composition of

Two versions of Washington Peace Medals have been produced to add our first president to medal sets. In the 1800s the design used for Madison through Taylor was used by Pierre Simon Duvivier and John Reich (left). Around 1922, Chief US Mint Engraver George T. Morgan designed a uniformed Washington bust, and used different fonts on the reverse (right).

the medal engravings, and how those reflect the government's increasingly assimilationist Indian policy. Whereas the first peace medals display full Indian figures and little in the background, subsequent peace medals incorporate typical agricultural backdrops with a house, oxen, and farm land. Over time, the Indian figures take up less space in the compositions, which Lubbers attributes to a receding equality in rank between the white man and the Indian.

The issuing of the Hayes oval medal in 1877 coincided with the final efforts of the Indian Removal Act, and unsurprising to Lubbers, the Hayes medal affords little space to the Native American figure. Its backdrop displays the world of the white man, who stands in the center of the composition leaning on an ax with a chopped tree at his feet. Behind the figures appears a log cabin, and there sits a woman and infant while a man plows.

Was "Peace" Achieved?

Despite many peace treaties and peace medals, the American Indians have not flourished under US interventions and outright warfare. Events such as the 1811 Battle of Tippecanoe, 1830 Trail of Tears, 1876 Battle of Little Big Horn, 1890 killing of Sitting Bull, and 1890 Wounded Knee Massacre are but a few of the broken treaties and trust.

Fortunately, the Indian luck may now be changing. Last fall, President Joe Biden restored two national monuments in Utah that consisted of thousands of acres of rugged lands sacred to Native Americans. They have ancient cliff dwellings and petrographs. The Bears Ears and Grand Staircase-Escalante monuments in southern Utah encompass more than 3.2 million acres. These were created years ago but a US "land grab" during the last administration had ended restrictions on mining and other energy production there. Let's hope "Peace and Friendship" survives.

Are These Collectible?

Today most originals are lost, buried, or kept in museums or private collections. The Mint does sell occasional restrikes, and some can be found in auctions or on eBay, at widely-varying prices! Happy searching!

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CSNA Annual Northern Educational Symposium and Joint Forum with Northern California Numismatic Association

To be held Saturday, November 5, 2022, starting at 9:30AM (registration at 8:30AM) an all-day event at the Vallejo Naval and Historical Museum (second floor), 734 Marin Street, Vallejo. CSNA has partnered again with the Northern California Numismatic Association to hold their Joint Forum with the theme, "Visiting History Via Coins" Presenting during the event will be:

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California Token Spotlight

Shining on: The Oakland Raiders and the El Rancho Tropicana, Santa Rosa

by Merle Avila

K-28

If you lived in Santa Rosa between 1963 and 1984, chances are you have a Raiders story. Maybe you met linebacker Ted Hendricks and his occasional escort, a blow-up doll named Molly. Maybe you partied with the Tooz. Perhaps you were present when defensive tackle Art Thomas impersonated a minister and performed a bogus wedding ceremony at the Bamboo Room.

For 21 years, the Raiders were as much a Santa Rosa summer tradition as horse racing at the Sonoma County Fair, and it's amazing that the town ever recovered. The team's arrival in 1963 represented a typical Raider out-of-the-box move. Everyone else trained on college campuses. Al Davis chose to inhabit a grade-C tourist hotel. The El Rancho Tropicana Hotel exists today in only a lovingly tended memory. The El Rancho was considered the jewel of south Santa Rosa Avenue. It was a tidy, low-slung horseshoe of a place that grew from 25 rooms to 275 (many of them to accommodate the Raiders), with a restaurant/bar and multiple pools. When the football team wasn't staying there it hosted garden shows, coin shows, boxing matches, and musical acts ranging from Van Morrison to the Blue Oyster Cult. This became the Raiders home away from home.

Today the site of the old hotel now hosts a line of Costco gas pumps. Across a hundred yards of parking spaces, where the practice fields once lay, now sprawls the Santa Rosa Marketplace mall: Costco, Best Buy, Office Depot, Target, Trader Joe's, and many others. Directly across the street The Villa Trailer Park with its distinctly 50's lettering on the sign. You'd think there'd be an historic marker somewhere in the vicinity or, at the very least, a plaque.

"There's definitely some ghosts around there," Fred Biletnikoff observes, "The grounds seeped beer." "Of course, we stayed at the El Rancho," says Dave Rowe, "Nobody stays at something like that. Football teams stay in dormitories. We stayed at the El Rancho."

The El Rancho complex actually consisted of several buildings, a normal hotel, where visitors to Santa Rosa stayed, an office building with a restaurant, and a square one-sto-

Unlisted (3)

ry hotel annex that stood alone, out in the back, with a courtyard in the middle. "The zoo," housed the Raiders and the Raider offices. The Raiders planted a couple of practice fields behind the hotel and built a field house that served as a locker room and minimalist weight room. The Raiders had meetings and film sessions in the El Ranch's conference rooms and ate all their meals in the restaurant. The players loved it because they had phones and TV in their rooms, unheard of frills in typical college settings of the day. They didn't mind being crammed two or three to a room, four or five to a suite. John Madden liked the weather. He'd install the running game in the marine layer of the morning, then sweat his players in the afternoon. At night, it was pleasant enough to sleep. "I figure weather that's good for growing grapes is good for training camp," Madden said. "Cool in the morning, hot in the afternoon, cool at night."

"They wouldn't let the other people near us," Pete Banaszak recalls with a certain amount of pride. The tourist building boasted a pool. The hotel owners discouraged the Raiders from using that pool, but with little success. You never knew what scantily clad woman you might meet there. "One of the reporters stayed over there," remembers one player, who requested anonymity in exchange for the recollection. "I remember him leaving his room, and he didn't shut his door. That was a convenient room to use one time, after I met a lady at the pool"

Today the vineyards have made Santa Rosa and Sonoma County into

EL RANCHO SANTA ROSA MOTOR LODGE
2200 Redwood Highway South, Santa Rosa, Calif.
Four acres of lawns and palms surrounding a beautiful swimming pool. Nicely furnished, kitchenettes, Beauty Rest mattresses, tile showers, insulated and sound proof. Member AAA and Best American.
Telephone 6238.
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EL RANCHO SANTA ROSA MOTOR LODGE
A Beautiful Motel and Vacation Spot

A postcard circa 1953 showing the humble beginnings of the "El Rancho Santa Rosa Motor Lodge" where it all began.

a destination. Santa Rosa has become a town with great food, breweries like Russian River Brewing Company, Old Caz, and Bear Republic. There's not a trace of anarchy to be found anywhere. Not a note of country or rock blaring from a Raider car radio. But back then there was hardly any traffic. You only needed to look both ways on nights when the Raiders were speeding through town to make the 11:00 curfew or leaving The El Rancho again after a cursory bed check. Or returning quietly, sufficiently lubricated in the much later way after curfew hours. Back then, Santa Rosa was a country town, and for several dozen men enduring a full two-month training camp through July and August, pinot noir was not the beverage of choice. "You were in the middle of frickin nowhere," says the *Chronicle's* Betty Cuniberti, who spent time in the El Rancho. "You would no more go to Santa Rosa back then for a leisurely weekend than the corn country of Kansas. This was a redneck town. There was nothing going on." But it was the perfect frontier town for the perfect outlaw team.

"When we first started going up there the people of Santa Rosa just embraced having a pro team," says Herrera, who helped find the sanctuary for Davis, miles from any scrutiny, behind which he could build his practice fields. "It wasn't just any team, of course. It was the Raiders, a character driven team whose characters on the team got out into the community on a regular basis. These guys couldn't wait to get out. Every single night.

K-29

K-30 (large trade check, reeded edge left and small trade check, smooth edge right)

K-31

Common reverse for all

What town is not going to embrace that?" And what cluster of taverns, bars, and restaurants isn't going to embrace the summer circus that gave Santa Rosa an identity? For eight weeks every year, the little country town took on a whole new vibe. And a little extra income. "There was no recession in Santa Rosa during Raider training camp," says Banaszak, the veteran fullback who enjoyed much of the after-hours revelry for a dozen years. "The owners of the establishments were overjoyed when the Raiders were in town. We were single handedly boosting their economy. The hookers rejoiced."

Today, training camp tediously taxes players in the NFL, the low point of their year, an exercise in monotony. So, what band of loons would want to leave home for a grueling workout in a country town where the temperatures could reach 110 degrees at noon? Grown men who'd never grown up, who were eager to get back to summer camp with its many annual rituals, from the tavern tournaments to the remote-controlled toys, from the annual late August parade of cars and pickups on rookie night, to pass-the-pitcher night. Eager for a two-month vacation with the family, playing a game they loved by day, playing games by night. That's who. "It was just kids having fun and life being good," says Stabler. "We couldn't wait to get to training camp, to get away from wives and girlfriends, play some football, have a few drinks at night. And do that for eight weeks." Yes, the daily schedule involved football. The two-a-days in Santa Rosa were the hardest practices they'd endure during the season. The players are convinced that many of their fourth quarter comebacks were due not only to relaxed regular season workouts but to the two-a-days in the Santa Rosa heat, which shed the offseason poundage and prepared their legs for the season to come. "Madden worked the piss out of us in training camp," Banaszak says. "These guys today go out in their underwear and baseball caps and sunglasses and don't put pads on. We practiced twice a day in pads"

Speaking of underwear, some of the storied craziness at the El Rancho, according to Stabler's own book, took place in the quarters that he shared

with Biletnikoff, Banaszak, defensive end Tony Cline, and linebacker Dan Conners in suite 147, with Stabler and Cline in one room, the other three in a second. "The collecting of female undergarments," Stabler wrote, "became an annual rite of training camp for many of the Raiders; I liked to tack my collection up on the walls." Today Stabler refuses to reaffirm the tale. Players avoid questions about panties. A few players do recall collections pinned to the wall of suite 147, but Stabler deflects queries about his own tale of collecting such artifacts, a thrice-divorced bachelor no longer eager to surf the craziness of the past. "Hey," says Banaszak, "some of these guys have grandkids now." but "Rooster" can't forget a particular pair, draped on a lampshade made of mesh.

But even the two-a-days were not often without some sort of diversion. Like the day Ted Hendricks set up a Italian umbrella on the Santa Rosa practice field, so that the post workout refreshment could be served up in high style. "I borrowed it from one of the Italian restaurants in Santa Rosa," Hendricks recalls now. "I put it out there for the afternoon practice, right in the middle of the field, with a table and two chairs." He enlisted another player to serve as waiter, with a towel draped over his arm. But that one paled compared to Hendricks's most storied stunt. For a break in routine, the team was practicing a few miles to the south at Sonoma State University's modest football field, a secluded natural bowl, favored by the soft northern California summer air, bordered on one side by a low grassy hill and on the other by a stand of tall, fragrant eucalyptus trees, which on this morning looked down upon a cluster of men in football uniforms, stretching at the start of the afternoon session. Madden gathered the players together to begin the practice. "Where's Hendricks?" he asked. He was answered by a man in a Raider uniform and pads emerging from behind one of the end zones perched astride a large roan horse and wearing a black German army helmet embellished with the Raider logo on each temple. Expertly, Hendricks galloped the horse onto the field, dismounted at the 50-yard line, and announced himself ready for practice. "Instead of having a long spear," Monte Johnson remembers, "he had an orange traffic cone on his hand." Madden was entirely not impressed. "On another team," says Van Eeghen, "you start a practice like that, and someone's going to be fined, demoted, or sent home. But it had nothing to do with lack of respect. He was on time, he practiced hard. He didn't violate anything. John loved that. You can't script stuff like that. That's what our team was about." "It really just happened by chance," Hendricks says now, "A friend's daughter was taking her horse out to ride nearby, so I asked if I could borrow the horse for about 15 minutes. Madden had everyone gathered together. That's when I rode out onto the field. I galloped him up to the 50, jumped off, and said I was ready. It didn't faze the team or Madden." "That's nice Ted," Madden said. "Now get rid of the horse."

"We were in Santa Rosa three months out of the year," Madden said. "You think of that and how we practiced then, and they'd probably throw us in jail today."

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Greater Orange County Coin Club Honors Longtime Southern California Hobby Volunteer Roy Iwata

by Walt Ostromecki

Roy Iwata is known throughout the Southern California coin community as a longtime passionate enthusiastic hobbyist who has given selflessly back to coin collecting and many clubs his time, talent, and finances without seeking the glory. He can be best described as a man and coin hobbyist extraordinary volunteer of volunteers who enjoys sharing the joys of coin collecting as a means of paying it forward!

Roy started collecting US coins at a noticeably early age and grew to really love and collect ancient coins as an advanced collector. He gave many a program to clubs on the history and lore behind numerous ancient coins from various time periods.

Greater Orange County Coin Club (GOCCC) President David Schwager presided over the evening's feting festivities. He opened his remarks as follows: "In auction listings, you see the phrase – 'this item is new to the collecting fraternity.' What does that term *fraternity* mean? It means a brother and sisterhood of numismatists, an extended family of friends you know, respect, and love for making our coin hobby a far better place for being there! One of these special people is our long-time friend, Roy Iwata."

Schwager went on to say, "Roy was the first person I met at the GOCCC 2010 bourse night meeting. Our friendship clicked immediately. We often met weekly with other friends at the now-legendary Huntington Beach Coin Exchange bid board events."

"After that I saw Roy at every coin event whether a show, educational symposium, club meeting, coin shop bid board gathering, or the large national shows which came to Southern California. Why? Because Roy was and is a numismatic hobby mentor pillar of the Southern California community!"

Roy is mentioned repeatedly in publications such as *NASC Quarterly*, *CalCoin News*, *The Commemorative Trail*, *The California Numismatist*, *Coin World*, *American Numismatic Biographies*, and ANA's *The Numismatist*. Roy's named appears repeatedly as treasurer of many local coin clubs as an exemplary leader and faithful behind-the-scenes servant of numismatics.

Roy was the ANA's Club Representative of the Year in 1996. In 2013 Roy was recognized by myself as ANA President with a special presidential award honor, A Point Of Numismatic Light, for his years of selfless efforts to spread the fun and joy of the numismatic hobby to both youth and adults. This special award recognized Roy as one of the top two numismatic ambassadors and talented

GOCCC President Schwager (standing left) and honoree Roy Iwata (center).

leader/mentors dedicated to advancing the coin hobby in California. It was only bestowed upon two incredibly special numismatists within each of the fifty states.

Roy also was an ANA World's Fair of Money, Anaheim 2016 Joint Host Committee member consisting of the NASC, Verdugo Hills Coin Club, and Glendale Coin Club. He also was a coin display exhibitor and volunteer in the exhibit area when he was not volunteering his time at the NASC club midway booth.

When one thinks about the phrase "selfless efforts", the name Roy Iwata in Southern California stands out front and center. Roy has never been afraid to volunteer. Volunteers who give and give and give selflessly more than they take.

Roy is one of those primary examples. He graciously gives without the expectation of reward to the local and national numismatic community/fraternity so others can learn, develop lifelong friendships, and grow numismatically!

Roy received a standing ovation from the crowd gathered to honor him. He was totally humbled by the special recognition and certificate of deep respect and honor presented him by his GOCCC friends and fellow numismatists in attendance. His eyes were filled with tears of joy!

CSNA President Emeritus David W. Lange

CSNA's board has announced that the position of president emeritus, vacated by the passing of Dorothy Baber, was conferred upon well-known numismatist, author, and past CSNA president (1993-1994), David Lange.

Lange is currently director of research for Numismatic Guaranty Corporation in Sarasota, Florida. Lange has been a coin enthusiast for more than 50 years, and has authored ten books about United States numismatics. He has received numerous accolades for his writing, including TCN, the ANA, and the Numismatic Literary Guild, which honored Lange in 2018 with its prestigious Clemy Award. In 2009, Lange was the recipient of the ANA's Lifetime Achievement Award and in 2017 he was recognized as the foundation's Numismatist of the Year.

We Get Letters...

Got some thoughts you'd like to share with other readers, comments on articles or opinions you've read in TCN*, or otherwise have something you'd like to say? Let your voice be heard and write to us via snail-mail to CSNA, PO Box 1181, Claremont, CA 91711, or better yet drop us an e-mail at gregsburns@gmail.com. Submitted material may be edited for form or content...*

Another Hobby Stalwart Joins "the big coin club in the sky"

As is so often nowadays and as we age—and our hobby is aged—another email reported, sadly, the passing of Ruth M. Phillips, just a few days after quietly celebrating her 94th birthday at her home in Fresno.

Ruth, in her days, was an active and avid hobby participant and promoter. She served the elite Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, the Fresno Numismatic Society, and CSNA, where she chaired a state convention and rose to serve as president. She was awarded Krause Publication's Numismatic Ambassador Award in 1987.

Ruth was passionate about service to and within our hobby, wanting only the best. She was an intense advocate for CSNA, striving to make CSNA a strong presence in The Golden State's organized numismatics.

At the state and local level, Ruth contributed. Her annual donation to a charity fund-raising auction of the Fresno Numismatic Society was her famous homemade apple pies, which generated strong bidding.

Once, in her CSNA service, she literally "took over" and dedicated many hours over many months to reconstitute and rearrange the extensive CSNA library, redoing and deaccessioning, and in process earning significant revenue from excess items.

Ruth's services spanned decades, and only in the past decade had she withdrawn.

Ruth typified the many—into the hundreds or thousands—around our nation, and into Canada, that willingly, freely, and consistently make our hobby great, while never asking for anything in return.

It is difficult to end a eulogy; yet, knowing Ruth was always happy and joyful when in our hobby and with fellow hobbyists, I close with this fitting tribute: "Those who are the happiest are those who do the most for others."—Booker T. Washington.

RIP, Ruth.

—Michael S. Turrini

Eagle-Eyed Iversen

In the recent issue of TCN (spring 2022) several of the photos were not captioned correctly. The photo of both me and Jose shows us receiving 50-year membership medals. Jose was picking up the one for the Heartland

Coin Club. The photo of Herb Miles is him accepting his 25-year membership medal.

I was greatly disappointed in not having more coverage of this special event. There were more photos that should have been included including the signs at the registration table, the big banner hanging on the stage fence, the three educational speakers along with Howard getting roasted... again. There was no written narrative stating what transpired and photos do not tell the whole story. For the 50th anniversary event there were eight pages of coverage. Yes, I know that space is limited, and I feel that we are not doing enough to properly promote ourselves in a way that would encourage people to get more involved and participate with the organization.

—Phil Iversen

Farewells

Ruth Marie Phillips

(March 31, 1928 - April 7, 2022, Fresno)

CSNA life member L-22-03, past CSNA president and librarian (pictured at right wearing her CSNA jacket during her tenure as president), past president of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society president, member of the Fresno Numismatic Society and the Visalia Coin Club, and "Numismatic Luminary" in the fall 2010 issue of TCN.

In her professional life, Ruth had worked for, among others, Eastern Airlines in New York, L&H Paints of San Francisco, and the California Granny Smith Association of Fresno. Over the years, she filled her non-working hours with her needlepoint, cooking, canning, sewing, and especially tending her gorgeous front-yard rose garden. A native of Secaucus, NJ, she had lived in Fresno for more than 47 years.

Harry H. Reder

(June 5, 1919 - March 2, 2015, Sherman Oaks)

Harry passed away (unnoticed by us at the time) aged 95. Services were held March 6, 2015, in Eden Memorial Park. Harry was a life member of CSNA, and honorably discharged veteran of the United States Army, and was preceded in passing by his beloved wife, Carmen Reder, and his cherished daughter, Rhonda Reder-Schulman; and is survived by his son, Leonard (Phuong) Reder. Harry at one time was also a very active member of the Glendale Coin Club (GCC; pictured here in 2000 at the holiday party; he often bought and donated the sparkling apple cider). Harry occasionally took a table at the GCC annual show where he sold coins.

Richard A. Basler

(Unknown dates, Irvine) Member of CSNA and board member of the Ancient Coin Club of Los Angeles, Basler's work history centered on the regulatory side of the life sciences and medical devices industries. He had also recently started an online coin shop on Vcoins.com dealing in ancient coins.

The Emerging Hobbyist

by Michael S. Turrini

(Michael's turned the pen over to guest columnist Kyle Lubke for this issue. Kyler wrote for us back in summer of 2014 on "The Future of Coin Collecting" when still in college, and now works in finance and IT. Kyle also has a rare coin business at www.kylelubkerarecoins.com... Editor)

Back in 2014 after meeting Michael S. Turrini, I wrote a column detailing my move from Montana to the Bay Area where I was introduced to the coin community through monthly shows. In this same time period, I increased the seriousness of my collecting and began to branch out into collecting key dates and completing sets.

Kyle Lubke

Fast forward eight years, my passion for the hobby is as strong as ever. In recent years, I have begun setting up at shows as a dealer as a way to trim up my collection and upgrade. Over this time I have learned so many valuable lessons from the community and mentors along the way. A couple of the most valuable lessons I have learned, and which are especially important for attracting youth into the hobby, are as follows:

1. The hobby must remain fun for all. It is unfortunately too easy to enter into a coin show and find dealers/collectors that don't want to talk to anyone under the age of 50. How I have learned to navigate this generational gap is to focus on the history. I have always had an interest in the historical aspect of the hobby. Talking with the old timers about events and collecting in the 50s/60s/70s/80s has been a great way to show interest and build camaraderie even though I probably won't be making any purchases from their high grade fancy cases.

2. The importance of *pop* in a collection. To add to the point above, so many people always ask "What is your most prized coin?" I have learned that this isn't only something that attracts others to the hobby, but also keeps me involved and wanting to continue the quest. A few ways I have stepped out of my usual ways to gain that *wow* factor is by constantly learning new areas of numismatics. I recently attended my first stamp show, WESTPEX, even though I have limited interest in stamps. I branched out and purchased a couple of Dahlonega gold pieces. I nearly completed a set of Morgan dollars (the 1893-S will have to wait for my next paycheck...). I have started a full US type set. These have all been new ways to keep the interest alive in what can become a grind to fill that next hole.

Overall, even though we missed the last couple years in person, the hobby is alive and well with new collectors entering the bourse every year. With the continued integration of technology (my pandemic project was to build a website to display/track my collection), there is always a new twist to keep you involved and transforming your collection for the better! Just always remember, keep it fun and pay it forward! Happy collecting!

Enjoying Your Hobby?

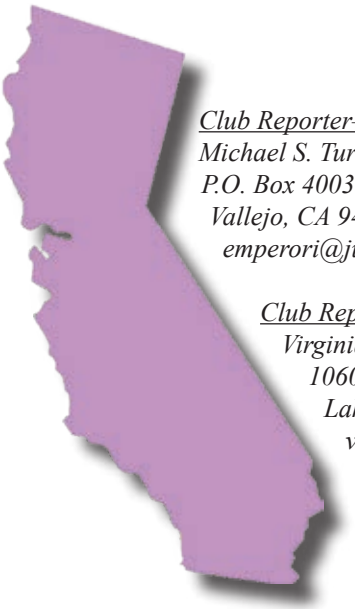
Are you grateful for the fun you've had over the years?

Consider the enjoyment future generations can have if they're properly introduced to numismatics. Sure would be nice if there was an organization that was set-up to help spread the word...

Hey, that's just what CSNA and NASC do!

And now, you can help them to ensure that others get the message about our terrific educational hobby by making a tax-deductible donation today. Simply send a check to either of the association corresponding secretaries (addresses on page 9), identify your gift as a "fund-raising donation", and then receive acknowledgement in TCN (or not, as you wish) along with a tax-deductible receipt.

Around the State...



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Ginny's Gleanings: Roy Iwata, so many clubs are missing you! Roy has been the go-to guy for years and years and now is ill. Please get better. You are missed! The first thing noticed is that the coin clubs in the south are meeting in person; some clubs first time in-person was in April or May! Many of them are doing hybrid meetings since they picked up members and followers using Zoom or GoToMeeting formats. Not coin-related but very interesting is the website Ed Luer of San Bernardino Coin Club suggests to follow the James E. Webb Telescope: "Where is Webb". Many of the dealers I have spoken to lately say the coin business is booming and they are very busy at the shows. Please get your booster shots and keep Covid away. "For to be free is not merely to cast off one's chains but to live in a way that respects and enhances the freedom of others."—Nelson Mandela

Michael's Musings: As I stated in my "President's Message", there are "four horsemen" that are ruining our hobby: the continued pandemic (and do not believe it is over, with repeated reports of a new variant or upswings), inflation, gasoline prices, and the apparent reluctance of many to resume venturing to meetings and events. How these "four horsemen" can be tamed is a question for any of us active in our "world of money hobby". As the club reporter, regretfully, am not receiving hard-copy, or even electronic copy, of several local Northern California coin club communications. In addition, it seems three coin clubs are no longer active: Gateway Coin Club and Liberty Numismatic Society plus Santa Cruz Coin Club. Hum?

Club Reports...

WHITTIER COIN CLUB Bill Wolverton of Pahrump Coins in Neveda spoke at the March meeting on collecting VAM Morgan dollars. He has over 740 varieties. The club is lucky to be able to meet in the same place with the same hours before the Covid shut-down. They are all missing Roy Iwata.

VALLEJO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY was able to resume and return to the Florence Douglas (Senior) Center its monthly First Thursday meetings in April and May. The April meeting had *Other Hobbies Night*: **Scott D. Griffin**, rugby;**Gene Berry**, fish and aquariums; **Don Hill**, Golden Gate Bridge; and **Michael S. Turrini**, Mare Island Naval Shipyard collectibles. **President George B. Locatelli** countered with his recent discovery, not another hobby, of a 1805/4 bust half dollar, Overton #101. The society's May meeting was a *Paper Money Night* at which all attendees received a crisp uncirculated one dollar FRN star note, donated by a generous member.

STANISLAUS COUNTY COIN CLUB writes that its meetings have resumed in-person. The club is replacing its longtime picnic with a *First Annual Luncheon*: "it will be open to everyone as a way to promote the club. There will be bingo, drawings, and good times!" The current president is **Nicholas Lopez**, who writes "the hobby is a wide field, so, chances are you (SCCC members) have an interest that most of us have overlooked, or can share a collecting experience that influenced your collecting journey . . ." Nice thought.

SAN JOSE COIN CLUB Hail, "King Lyle"! Salute and bow! **Lyle Okamoto** became the club's new president this past April, bringing his royal personage to serve and to reign over the San Jose Coin Club. King Lyle is well-known to many greater San Francisco Bay Area local coin clubs, famous for visiting Coin-Star machines. The club quietly celebrated its diamond jubilee this May, 1947—2022. Out going **President Keith Scott** brought chip cookies and Shasta sodas. Nice gesture!

SAN DIEGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY Plans are underway to celebrate the 85th birthday for this club in June. In February, a hybrid meeting was set up when **Bob Fritsch** visited San Diego from New Hampshire. He used Powerpoint to demonstrate how he became one of the most active numismatists in the US. He is a member of 55 clubs and still counting. The speaker for the March meeting was **Brett Irick** visiting San Diego from Dearborn, Michigan. He brought cases of the coin he specializes in: the Mexican Republic ½ escudo. Brett is the expert the experts ask. His talk was amazing and everyone learned a great deal. In April, **John Schuldt** of Santa Maria spoke on the history of Spanish Colonial 8 reales in a hybrid meeting. In May, **Leonard "Len" Augsburger** from the Newman Numismatic Portal spoke on the *Baltimore Gold Hoard of 1934*. His book on the topic is called *Treasure in the Cellar*.

SAN BERNARDINO COIN CLUB Vice President Ed Luer updated the members on the James E. Webb telescope in March. This telescope will go around the sun. The club had to cancel the January and February meeting. In April **Don Lannon** spoke on numismatics in advertising during the gilded age. Members attending the March meeting were gifted with green shamrock necklaces. **Tony Micciche** shared his new 2021 Morgan dollar. **Ron Stone** brought in a custom made Capital holder containing all the US half-ounce gold coins from 1991 to the present. Members are planning for their *White Elephant* raffle in June. Each bulletin features a very delicious recipe for all the cooks in the club.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY COIN CLUB continues to meet on the second and fourth Wednesdays at the Swanston Community Center, 2350 Northrop Avenue, in Sacramento. The club is led by the energized **Patrick Carpenter**, who doubles and triples with my chores. As a TCN assistant editor, my enjoyment is the great articles in the club's multi-page newsletter, edited by **Nelson Sagastume**. For its recent May successful packed coin show, the club spread and dropped coins throughout Sacramento.

REDWOOD EMPIRE COIN CLUB continues with *Theme Nights* and pizza, which is always well-received. In May, the theme was *Any Numismatic Item Related To Mother's Day*: "This may be a difficult topic to think about of a coin in your collection. But, there were a number of women who where considered 'the mothers of our country'. Or, what if you have the MOAC—the 'Mother Of All Coins, the 'big momma huge coin or medal' in your collection?" The continued success for the RECC, which attracts attendance from 50 or more miles away is the grand leadership, now into a third decade, by the awesome **Merle A. Avila**.

PENINSULA COIN CLUB reminds that it currently meetings in Room 140, Home Economics, JL Stanford Middle School, 480 East Meadows Drive, in Palo Alto.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY The august PCNS continues its century-long standing tradition of outstanding programs by its enthused members: **Dr. Michael Wehner**, **Douglas Ward**, and **Herbert Miles**. PCNS doubles both in-person and Zoom, coordinated by **Stephen M. Huston**, who is the society's treasurer.

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB President Howard Feltham has been providing a super informative newsletter since the Covid shutdown and only began meeting in person in March. Howard spoke on the first mint in the America's in March. The April meeting featured a *Bourse Night*. In May, **Albertus Hoogeveen** spoke on collecting the one-cent coin. The club is very glad to be finally meeting in person even though it is limited to two hours at this time. Howard is looking forward to getting back to a three-hour meeting so he does not have to rush things.

INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO Ken Aring has earned kudos for the interesting topics he has provided for each meeting during the Covid shut-down. In February **Jeff DePry** used GoToMeeting to present his talk on Roman coins. It was very interesting. Noted numismatist **Steve Album** visited San Diego in March to present his talk on *Central Asia Before Islam*. He said mostly copper coins were used circa 450-750 AD. In April, members did an extended *Show and Tell* in a hybrid meeting. **President Ken Spindler** shared the actual coins from Mexico that were portrayed in a special four-year set of historical Mexican coins in the middle of a bi-metallic crown sized coin. Of course, it had the pillar dollar! Five coins were issued each year for four years. Ken thinks the centers are silver.

HEMET NUMISMATISTS Members are meeting in a new place. In a timely manner, **Editor Jim Phillips** made the Ukrainian 1 hryvnia coin of the month in March and gave a brief history of Ukraine. The club enjoys *Show and Tells*, and reading Jim Phillip's newsletter. In April **Phil D.** displayed some very nice Walking Liberty half dollars and an 1850 $1 gold piece. **Jim P.** shared his "dance of death" woodblock from the 1600's.

HEARTLAND COIN CLUB New officers were installed in February at the Black Bear Diner. Several new members have joined lately since they are now meeting in person. **First Vice President Andrew Woodruff** shared some currency he bought many years ago that is now super hot. **President Jose Gallego**, a chemist, demonstrated how to clean copper coins; bottom line, do it carefully! **Joe Swinko** was on vacation and visited a coin shop that had several certified error quarters. He bought all of them and shared them. It was surprising that they fit into the holder.

GREATER ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB is happy to be able to meet in person finally. In March the speaker was **Dennis Rocklein** on his talk *Philippines – Part 2*. The first part of his talk was given in December 2021, via video.

GLENDALE COIN CLUB Michael Kittle has used his Youtube account for virtual meetings since the 2019 shut-down and is happy to be meeting now in person. He is working on setting up a hybrid meeting for all their new friends and members all over the world. They are meeting in the La Crescenta Library.

FRESNO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY reports new meeting venue: Trinity Lutheran Church, Luther Hall, 3973 North Cedar Avenue, Fresno. The society has scheduled a coin show on the weekend of October 21 and 22 in the East Hall of American Legion Post #509; as your assistant editor writes this "Around The State", he lacks an address; but, assumes it is the same venue as past shows. The society noted the passing, at age 94, of devoted longtime stalwart, **Ruth M. Phillips**, who was a FNS life member and for many years the societies coin show bourse coordinator.

FREMONT COIN CLUB This club has reduced its meetings to once a month, as a cost measure, ending a tradition started when the club was founded in 1971. **Keith Scott** continues as the club's president, with **Matthew Wren**, second vice-president; **Rashel Wren**, treasurer; **John Prior**, recording secretary; and **Matt Hutchison**, corresponding secretary. Note: the club's second Tuesday meeting is in-person at the Fremont Elks Lodge, #2121, with the fourth Tuesday being via Zoom.

FAIRFIELD COIN CLUB Its hardworking and Air Force Veteran **David J. Trimingham**, who is CSNA's recording secretary, has resumed his triple duties: recording secretary, *Moneygram* editor, and president, all at no charge to the club! The club, after a long hiatus, resumed its fund-raising *George Flannagan Auction* at the March meeting earning the club $840. The auctioneer was your assistant editor, and an enormous size bottle of something nice was one of the attractions. Note: TCN readers can guess what "enormous size bottle"! LOL!

DIABLO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY Again, its meetings are now at the Clayton Public Library, Community Room, which is to one's left as he or she enters, 6125 Clayton Road, Clayton Valley. While this venue is current, the society is considering a relocation, which is TBD. Recent months have heard these renowned society members: **"Doctor" Lloyd G. Chan**, *The Coins of 1909*; **Larry K. Casagrande**, *Story Coins*; and **Maria E. Stillwagon**, *Women Numismatics*. The society at its March meeting had four past presidents: **Tom Boersig**, Larry Casagrande, **Bob Luna**, and **Michael S. Turrini**, the latter who served 11 years.

DELTA COIN CLUB has been active and has had recent social gatherings at its meetings, still held at the Eagles Hall in Stockton. The sad news is beloved **Ronald W. Korock**, who served nearly ten years as the club's treasurer lost his battle with cancer and passed away. He and his wife **Joyce**, who was recording secretary, with detailed and complete minutes, were mainstays for several years with the club, always there and always supporting. RIP, Ron.

CUPERTINO COIN CLUB The recent May meeting had the *100 Grand Challenge* engineered by its enthused and energized **Suzanne Trigonis**: "a correctly answered question will score you a fun-size 100 Grand candy bar but one who answers the most questions correctly will also receive a full-size 100 Grand bar." As the CSNA president, I installed the 2022-2023 executive officers at the April meeting, led by dedicated "Gran" Goza, who is the "fourth"!

COVINA COIN CLUB *Philippine Currency up to WWII* was the topic covered by **Dennis Rocklein** at the February meeting. **Bill Nash** spoke on *New Jersey Colonial St. Patrick Coinage*" in March. They are in a new meeting place and like it very much. An *Extended Show and Tell* was done in April. Former president **Lewis Schwartz** spoke on *Elongated Coins*. **Helen Desens** continues to provide challenging puzzles in each monthly bulletin for the members.

COINEERS COIN CLUB This club celebrates turning 70 this year and is meeting in a new place. Members are saddened by the passing of charter member **Vince Bacon** who was 99 and had attended every Coinarama coin show up until 2019 when Coinarama was canceled due to Covid. The theme for the April meeting was *Lowest Grade Collectible Coin*.

CHULA VISTA COIN CLUB President Steve Fahrlender shared his complete set of beautiful buffalo nickels including several errors in March. **John Wachter** shared his love of toned Morgan dollars, several of which were certified. **Dave Rossi** brought in two large binders full of certified GSA dollars. Members enjoyed the cake **Ginny Smith** brought in to celebrate **Glenda Corcoran's** birthday. In May **Darlene Cervantes** shared how silver money becomes devalued during a war with examples from WWII. Steve F. won the 50/50 pot of $46 in April.

BURBANK COIN CLUB Phil Iversen has been sending out a bulletin every month since the shutdown in 2019 and is elated that the club is now meeting in person. He mentioned that the Numismatic Guaranty Company has certified more than 50 million coins, tokens or medals.

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB members are grateful for their new meeting place at the Westchester Masonic Center in Playa Del Rey. The 2022 officers were installed in February. They are **President Bernie**; **Vice President Richard N.**; **Secretary/Editor Aubrey**; and **Treasurer George G. Bernie**, who collects Mardi Gras doubloons and gave an extensive history of them in the March issue. Also in March, **Terry F.** was awarded the Christmas wreath which was heavily adorned with silver coins. His pictures show him grinning from ear to ear. **Mark** presented an educational seminar at the April meeting showing members how to sell coins.

ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF LOS ANGELES Members are enjoying two hybrid meetings a month. The first meeting has a speaker and business, the second is more like a chat room. **Secretary Michael Connor** presented *The King of Kings; Coins of the Parthian Vassal States; Elymais, Khorasan, Indoparthia and Persis*" in March. *On Alexandrian*, was presented by **Kerry Wetterstrom**, renowned numismatist and former editor of *The Celator* in April. **Roger Burry** spoke on *Roman Britain* in May. The club is saddened by the passing of two long-time members: **Rich Basler** and **Joseph Geisinger**.

ALAMEDA COIN CLUB has not resumed its *Thick or Thin Times*, or at least, your assistant editor is not receiving his copy as a member or one for this column. Some emails have stated that the "island coin club", remembering Alameda is an island, has resumed meeting, but no information is available.

Directory of Member Clubs

Changes should be sent by a club officer via mail to the applicable association's corresponding secretary. CSNA and NASC membership status is indicated in parentheses at the end of each club's listing.

Alameda Coin Club—meets 1st Tuesday, 6:15 p.m., Alameda Free Library, 1550 Oak Street, Alameda; mailing address: P.O. Box 2880, Alameda, CA 94501-0880. (CSNA)

Ancient Coin Club of Los Angeles—meets 2nd Sunday, 1:00 p.m., Skirball Cultural Center, Classroom 161, 2701 N. Sepulveda Blvd., Los Angeles; mailing address: Ancient Coin Club of Los Angeles, P.O. Box 370602, Reseda, CA 91337; Website: www.accla.org; email: acclacontact@gmail.com. (NASC, CSNA)

Bay Cities Coin Club—meets 2nd Thursday, 6:30 p.m., El Segundo Public Library, 111 W. Mariposa Ave., El Segundo; mailing address: P.O. Box 452025, Los Angeles, CA 90045; email: baycitiescoinclub@hotmail.com. (NASC)

Burbank Coin Club—meets 1st Wednesday, 6:00 p.m., Joslyn Center (Nutrition Room), 1301 W. Olive Ave., Burbank; mailing address: P.O. Box 5207, Sherman Oaks, CA 91413. (NASC)

California State Numismatic Association—meets up to twice a year during CSNA conventions at various locations; mailing address: CSNA, P.O. Box 4003, Vallejo, CA 94590; email: csnalibrary@gmail.com; Website: www.calcoin.org. (NASC)

Chula Vista Coin Club—meets 1st Thursday, 6:30 p.m., San Diego County Library, Bonita Branch, 4375 Bonita Road, Bonita; mailing address: 10601 Vista Camino, Lakeside, CA 92040; Website: www.chulavistacoinclub.org. (CSNA, NASC)

Coineers Coin Club—meets 3rd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., 4675 Tecolote Road, San Diego, CA; mailing address: 829 Portsmouth Court, San Diego, CA 92109. (CSNA, NASC)

Covina Coin Club—meets 3rd Wednesday, 8:00 p.m., San Dimas Royal Mobile Homes Clubhouse, 1630 W. Covina Blvd., San Dimas; mailing address: Helen Desens, 282 W. Bygrove St., Covina, CA 91722. (CSNA, NASC)

Cupertino Coin Club—meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., St. Joseph of Cupertino Church, 10110 N. De Anza Blvd., Cupertino, CA; mailing address: P.O. Box 448, Cupertino, CA 95015-0448; email: CupertinoCoinClub@gmail.com; Website: www.cupertinocoinclub.org. (CSNA)

Delta Coin Club of California—meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 7:30 p.m., Eagles Hall, 1492 Bourbon Street, Stockton, CA 95204; mailing address: P.O. Box 690761, Stockton, CA 95269-0761; email: deltacoinclub@gmail.com. (CSNA)

DHHS Numismaniacs Coin Club—meets periodically, Dana Hills High School, 33333 Golden Lantern, Dana Point, CA; Mrs. Mary Danna (club advisor), email: dhhsnumismaniacs@gmail.com *or* text @DHHSNumismaniacs to 23559 for updates about the club. (NASC)

Diablo Numismatic Society—meets 3rd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., Clayton Library, 6125 Clayton Road, Clayton, CA 94517; contact: President Kyle Anderson, 925-382-8825; email: info@diablocoinclub.org; Website: www.diablocoinclub.org. (CSNA)

Downey Numismatists—meets 4th Monday, 7:30 p.m., Downey Retirement Center, 11500 Dolan Ave., Downey; mailing address: Albertus Hoogeveen, P.O. Box 222, Downey, CA 90241. (NASC)

Edmonton Numismatic Society (Canada)—meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:15 p.m., Royal Canadian Legion Br #255, 10427 174th St NW., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5T 6A1; email: info_ens@yahoo.ca. (NASC)

Fairfield Coin Club—meets 4th Wednesday (except December), 7:00 p.m., Grace Episcopal Church, Parish Hall #1, corner of First and Kentucky Streets, Fairfield; mailing address: P.O. Box 944, Fairfield, CA 94533-0094. (CSNA)

Fremont Coin Club—meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 7:00 p.m., Fremont Elks Club, 38991 Farwell Drive, Fremont; mailing address: P.O. Box 1401, Fremont, CA 94538-0140; Website: www.FremontCoinClub.org. (CSNA)

Fresno Numismatic Society—meets 2nd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Las Palmas Masonic Center, 2992 E. Clinton Ave. Fresno ; mailing address: P.O. Box 11525, Fresno, CA 93773-1525; email: admin@fresnocoinclub.com; Website: www.fresnocoinclub.com. (CSNA)

Glendale Coin Club—meets 2nd Friday, 7:00 p.m., La Crescenta Library, 2809 Foothill Blvd., La Crescenta; mailing address: GCC, c/o Michael Kittle, P.O. Box 388, Agoura Hills, CA 91376-0388; email: mike@kittlecoins.com; Website: www.GlenCoin.com. (NASC)

Greater Orange County Coin Club—meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Orange Coast Unitarian Universalist Church, 2845 Mesa Verde Dr. E. Costa Mesa; mailing address: 2032 Kornat Drive, Costa Mesa, CA 92626; email: bill.pfeifer@sbcglobal.net; phone: (714) 546-0931; Website: www.occoinclub.com. (CSNA, NASC)

Heartland Coin Club—meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Bostonia Park Rec. Building, 1049 Bostonia St., El Cajon; mailing address: P.O. Box 191448, San Diego, CA 92159; email: jmgallego@losgallego.com. (CSNA, NASC)

Hemet Numismatists—meets 3rd Wednesday, 12:00 Noon, Provident Savings Bank, 1600 Florida Avenue (Northwest Corner Giard and Florida), Hemet; mailing address: P.O. Box 36, Hemet, CA 92546. (CSNA, NASC)

International Numismatic Society of San Diego—meets 4th Wednesday, 6:00 p.m., North Park Adult Rec. Center, 2719 Howard Street, San Diego; mailing address: P.O. Box 161081, San Diego, CA 92176; Website: www.inssd.org. (CSNA, NASC)

Las Vegas Numismatic Society—meets 2nd Saturday, 3:00 p.m., University United Methodist Church, 4412 South Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, NV; Website: http://lasvegascoinclub.com. (CSNA, NASC)

Leisure World Coin Club—meets 2nd Wednesday, 1:30 p.m., Clubhouse No. 3, Room 2, Seal Beach Leisure World; mailing address: Mike Supple, 13421 Del Monte Rd., #24D, Seal Beach, CA 90740; email: supplemike5@gmail.com. (NASC)

Liberty Numismatic Society—meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Millbrae City Library, 1 Library Avenue, Millbrae; mailing address: P.O. Box 300, Millbrae, CA 94030-0300; Website: LNS.ANAclubs.org. (CSNA)

Livermore Valley Coin Club—meets 3rd Tuesday, 7:15 p.m., Cattlemen's Restaurant, 2882 Kitty Hawk Rd., Livermore; mailing address: P.O. Box 610, Livermore, CA 94550. (CSNA)

Long Beach Coin Club—meets 1st Monday, 7:00 p.m., Millikan High School Cafeteria, 2800 Snowden Ave., Long Beach; mailing address: P.O. Box 8101, Long Beach, CA 90808. (CSNA, NASC)

Military Coin Club—meets 2nd Monday, 6:30 p.m., Bonita-Sunnyside Library, 4375 Bonita Rd., Bonita; mailing address: Steve Fahrlender, 1342 Valencia Loop, Chula Vista, CA 91910; email address: MilitaryCoinClub@gmail.com. (CSNA)

Northern California Numismatic Association—mailing address: Michael S. Turrini, P.O. Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590-0410; email: EmperorI@juno.com. (CSNA)

Numismatic Association of Southern California—meets four times per year; mailing address: Walt Ostromecki, 5914 Hesperia Avenue, Encino, CA 91316-1014; email: ostromecki@money.org; Website: www.NASC.net. (CSNA)

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society—meets 4th Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Fort Mason Center, Building C, San Francisco; mailing address: P.O. Box 475656, San Francisco, CA 94147-5656; Website: www.pcns.org. (CSNA)
Pennsylvania Association of Numismatists—meets at PAN conventions; mailing address: PAN, 1985 Lincoln Way, Suite 23 #225, White Oak, PA 15131; email: pancoins@gmail.com; Website: www.pancoins.org. (CSNA)
Polk County Coin Club (Oregon)—meets 3rd Tuesday, 7:00 p.m., Monmouth Senior Center, Monmouth, OR; John Brown, (503) 362-9123; email: brownjoheil65@gmail.com. (NASC)
Redwood Empire Coin Club—meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Veterans Memorial Building, 1351 Maple Avenue, Santa Rosa; mailing address: 5850 Commerce Blvd., Suite 100, Rohnert Park, CA 94928; Website: www.RedwoodEmpireCoinClub.com. (CSNA)
Sacramento Valley Coin Club—meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 7:00 p.m., North County Corporate Yard, 5026 Don Julio Blvd., Sacramento, CA; mailing address: P.O. Box 160122, Sacramento, CA 95816; Website: SacValCC.org. (CSNA)
San Bernardino County Coin Club—meets 3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Highland Senior Center, 3102 E. Highland Ave., Highland, CA; mailing address: P.O. Box 311141, Fontana, CA 92331-1141. (CSNA, NASC)
San Diego County Inter-Club Numismatic Council—meets 1st Saturday in February, May, August and November, 10:00 a.m., North Park Adult Center, 2719 Howard Street, San Diego; mailing address: 10601 Vista Camino, Lakeside, CA 92040; Website: www.coinarama.org. (CSNA)
San Diego Numismatic Society—meets 1st Tuesday, 6:15 p.m., North Park Adult Center, 2719 Howard St., San Diego; mailing address: 10601 Vista Camino, Lakeside, CA 92040. (CSNA, NASC)
San Jose Coin Club—meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., American Legion Hall, Post #318, 1504 Minnesota Avenue, San Jose; mailing address: P.O. Box 5621, San Jose, CA 95150-5621; Website: www.sanjosecoinclub.org. (CSNA)
Santa Maria Coin Club—meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Elwin Mussell Senior Center, 510 East Park Ave. Santa Maria; mailing address: P.O. Box 7186, Santa Maria, CA 93456. (CSNA, NASC)
Stanislaus County Coin Club—meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Denny's Restaurant, 1525 McHenry Ave., Modesto; mailing address: P.O. Box 1672, Modesto, CA 95353-1672; Website: www.stancocoinclub.org. (CSNA)
Upland Coin Club—meets 3rd Saturday (January-November) and 2nd Saturday (December), 2:30 p.m., 331 East I Street (private residence), Ontario; email: Sandragk57@gmail.com. (NASC)
Vallejo Numismatic Society—meets 1st Thursday, 6:30 p.m., Florence Douglas Senior Center, Room A, 333 Amador, Vallejo; mailing address: Michael S. Turrini, P.O. Box 4281, Vallejo, CA 94590-0428; email: EmperorI@juno.com; phone: (707) 642-0216 or (707) 246-6327. (CSNA)
Verdugo Hills Coin Club—meets 2nd Monday, 7:15 p.m., La Crescenta Library, 2809 Foothill Blvd., La Crescenta; mailing address: P.O. Box 26, Tujunga, CA 91043. (NASC)
Visalia Coin Club—meets 4th Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Amigos Restaurant (Banquet Room), 5113 W. Walnut Ave., Visalia; email: bill.terry@sbcglobal.net. (CSNA)
Western States Token Society (WESTS)—meets annually; mailing address: P.O. Box 723, Merced, CA 95341. (CSNA)
Western Wooden Money Club—meets at various San Francisco Bay area local coin shows, about four times per year; mailing address: Michael S. Turrini, P.O. Box 3467, Fairfield, CA 94533-3467; email: EmperorI@juno.com. (CSNA)
Whittier Coin Club—meets 2nd Friday, 6:00 p.m., 10005 S. Cole Rd., Whittier, East Whittier United Methodist Church; mailing address: 540 Teakwood Ave., La Habra, CA 90631; email: phil.chang540@gmail.com. (CSNA, NASC)

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Calendar of Events

...mark your calendars and plan to attend!

We use www.CalCoin.org and www.NASC.net as the sources for TCN. To include your event please send information regarding the event to CSNA Webmaster Lloyd Chan at lchanfizx@aol.com and NASC Webmaster Jim Phillips at jimjumper83@gmail.com.

Note: due to the Covid-19 situation, coin shows and events may still be canceled or postponed on short notice. Please verify current information with the show promoter before attending!

June 30-July 2	**Long Beach Coin, Stamp & Collectibles Expo**, Convention Center, 100 S. Pine Ave., 888-743-9316, info@longbeachexpo.com.
July 3	**North County Monthly Coin Show**, Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera St., Anaheim, Kerry Pieropan, 714-271-8946, www.pacificexposllc.com.
July 9-10	**65th Coinarama**, Scottish Rite Events Center, 1895 Camino Del Rio South, Mission Valley (San Diego), Steve Fahrlender, 619-971-5159, www.coinarama.com.
July 15-16	**Reno Coin Show**, Ramada Hotel and Casino, 1000 E. 6th Street, Reno, NV, Bill Green, 925-351-7605.
July 22-23	**Bakersfield Coin Show**, Hyatt Place, 310 Coffee Road, John, 559-967-8067.
July 24	**Van Nuys Coin Show**, Van Nuys Masonic Hall, 14750 Sherman Way, Richard Murachanian, 661-287-1651.
August 5-7	**Las Vegas Coin Show**, The Orleans Hotel and Casino, 4500 West Tropicana Ave., Las Vegas, NV, John Ward, 559-967-8067.
August 13	**Fairfield Coin Club Show**, Moose Lodge #1967, 6585 Gibson Canyon Road, www.griffincoin.com.
August 21	**Sacramento Coin Show**, Lions Gate Hotel, 3410 Westover Street, McClellan, P. Macintosh, 916-317-9055, www.sacramentocoinshow.com.
August 21	**South Bay Coin, Currency and Collectibles Show**, Elks Lodge, 1735 W. 162nd St., Gardena, Scott McNatt 818-667-2329.
August 26-28	**NASC's Golden State Coin Show**, Arcadia Masonic Center, 50 W. Duarte Rd., Arcadia, Don Berry, 626-786-0177, dberry@pressedsales.com, www.goldenstatecoinshow.com.

September 9-10	**CoinExpo San Jose Coin, Stamp & Collectibles Show**, DoubleTree Hotel San Jose, 2050 Gateway Pl., San Jose, www.griffincoin.com.
September 17	**Vacaville Coin Show**, Moose Lodge #1967, 6585 Gibson Canyon Road, www.griffincoin.com.
September 17-18	**Buena Park Coin Show**, Retail Clerks Hall, 8550 Stanton Ave., Kerry Pieropan, 714-271-8946, www.pacificexposllc.com.
September 23-24	**Sacramento Valley Coin Club Fall Show**, Four Points by Sheraton, 4900 Duckhorn Drive, Sacramento, Robert Shanks, 916-204-5168.
Sep. 29-Oct. 1	**Long Beach Coin, Stamp & Collectibles Expo**, Convention Center, 100 S. Pine Ave., 888-743-9316, info@longbeachexpo.com.
October 2	**North County Monthly Coin Show**, Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera St., Anaheim, Kerry Pieropan, 714-271-8946, www.pacificexposllc.com.
October 7-9	**Contra Costa Coin and Collectibles Show**, 1475 Creekside Dr., Walnut Creek, Larry Casagrande, 925-683-1180.
October 15	**Delta Coin Club Coin Show**, Eagles Hall, 1492 Bourbon St., Stockton, J. Barnard, 209-450-6133.
October 15-16	**The Arcadia Coin, Currency, and Collectibles Show**, Arcadia Masonic Lodge, 50 W. Duarte Rd., Arcadia, Scott McNatt, 818-667-2329.
October 20-22	**Bakersfield Coin Show**, Hyatt Place, 310 Coffee Rd., Bakersfield, John, 559-967-8067.
October 21-22	**Fresno Coin Show**, American Legion Post 509, 3509 N. First St., John Ward, 559-967-8067.
October 23	**Glendale Coin Club Show**, Van Nuys Masonic Hall, 14750 Sherman Way, Van Nuys, Mike Kittle, 818-451-9199.
October 28-29	**San Francisco Area Coin, Stamp & Collectibles Show**, DoubleTree Hotel, 275 S. Airport Blvd., South San Francisco, www.griffincoin.com

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CSNA

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Writing for *The California Numismatist*

Articles—should be relevant to money collecting or numismatic club experiences, and are accepted with the understanding that they are unrestricted from publication. Please indicate if the article has been previously published, and if so, where. Digital files are preferred via e-mail to gregsburns@gmail.com; typed copy is also acceptable mailed to *The California Numismatist*, P.O. Box 1181, Claremont, CA 91711. The author's name and contact information should appear on the first page or on an accompanying cover letter or e-mail. *The California Numismatist* reserves the right to edit all items for format or content. As a guide to the general writing style typically preferred for use in our publication, please see the journal's website at www.calnumismatist.com.

Images—relevant to the articles and of a resolution suitable for publication (generally 300dpi or higher) are appreciated. If the author lacks photographic equipment, material may be sent to *The California Numismatist* for reproduction, but *only* with prior arrangement. The preferred format for digital files is JPG or TIF, though other formats may also be acceptable (GIF, PNG, PSD, etc.) depending upon the editor's capabilities at the time.

Author's Biography—New authors interested in providing the information should submit a brief biography (150 words or less) that includes pertinent data, such as place of birth, professional background, hobby interests and affiliations, and numismatic awards and accomplishments.

Annual Awards—Each contributor to *The California Numismatist* is eligible for consideration for prestigious literary awards. These awards are conferred annually and are accompanied by the eternal gratitude of the editor.

Next deadline for material submission: August 15, 2022

Advertising

General—*The California Numismatist* is an educational journal published four times per year and distributed to all California State Numismatic Association (CSNA) and Numismatic Association of Southern California (NASC) members as a membership benefit. Print run is approximately 700 and most issues are 80 pages or more. All advertising is accepted subject to the approval of the editor.

Guidelines—Digital files preferred, but we are happy to make your ad up for you at no charge with sufficient advance notice. Digital proofs of your ad can be provided upon request and at that time ad revisions may be requested. Annual ads may be changed at each issue.

Payment—Cancellations of annual contracts will be rebilled at the prevailing per-issue rate. Payment should be made to "CSNA" or "NASC" and forwarded to the advertising manager prior to ad placement.

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Full Page	140	400	210	600
Half Page	85	250	125	375
Quarter Page	45	130	75	210

Publication Deadlines—February 15, May 15, August 15, and November 15.

Numismatic Nostalgia

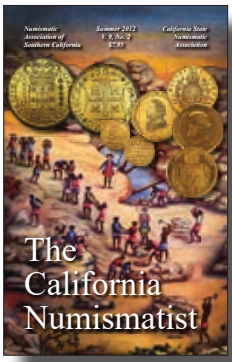
Fifty Years Ago

- The summer 1972 issue of *Calcoin News* announced both the winning of the ANA's "Best Regional Publication" award for 1971 as well as the passing of Editor Lesley G. Lodge. Replacing Lodge was Barbara Hyde, the fourth editor over the publication's then-26 year's of publication. Side-note: that same issue lists the expense of printing two issues as $1,390.64 (or an average of $695.32).
- *The NASC Quarterly* had a short piece noting: "Gold Heavier Than Sugar—Sometimes! An ounce of silver or gold weighs more than an ounce of sugar; but a pound weighs less. Precious metals are weighted by the troy ounce, which contains 480 grains, while there are only 437.5 grains in the avoirdupois ounce, by which sugar is weighted. However, it requires only 12 ounces to make a pound in the troy system compared to 16 ounces in the avoirdupois pound."

Twenty-Five Years Ago

- *The NASC Quarterly* had an article on Haraszthy, Uznay and Company Assayers, in San Francisco. Agostin Haraszthy (pictured right) was a Hungarian assayer, winemaker, and general entrepreneur. Google him, you'll be fascinated by his accomplishments in our Golden State!
- *Calcoin News* was trumpeting the 50th anniversary of the association (1947-1997). Tom Fitzgerald (a frequent contributor to TCN as well) initiated a series of articles on CSNA's history, and Theresa Lund took over the editing responsibilities (and kept that up until Greg Burns took over at the second issue of 2003).

Ten Years Ago



- NASC President Jerry Yahalom noted the passing of Nona Moore (1920-2012), a mover and shaker "back in the day" of coin collecting as a towering hobby. Nona herself was an NASC president, as well as holding other positions at various times and as a dealer attending many shows in Southern California. Her biography ran in this issue.
- Gary Beedon was CSNA president, and at the board meeting in April the possible discontinuance of issuing CSNA semi-annual convention medals was discussed due to them not being profitable.

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